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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS												
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	2.35	4.30	5.40
Yuennei ...Dep.	6.49	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.06	12.01	1.22	2.31	2.48	4.35	5.45
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.20	12.21	1.34	2.43	2.59	4.50	6.00
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.33	12.34	1.48	2.56	3.00	5.04	6.13
Yuennei ...Dep.	7.30	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.47	12.48	1.58	3.00	3.04	5.08	6.17
Shatin ...Dep.	7.30	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.10	12.48	2.02	3.10	3.14	5.18	6.27
Yuennei ...Dep.	7.35	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.15	12.53	2.07	3.15	3.14	5.23	6.39
Shatin ...Dep.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	12.59	2.13	3.25	3.31	5.35	6.58
Canton ...Arr.	12.40	1.15	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.35	2.45	3.15	3.45	3.55	4.30	5.40

DOWN TRAINS												
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Shatin ...Dep.	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Shatin ...Dep.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Shatin ...Dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Shatin ...Dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Shatin ...Dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Shatin ...Dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Shatin ...Dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Shatin ...Dep.	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Shatin ...Dep.	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05
Shatin ...Dep.	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25
Shatin ...Dep.	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Shatin ...Dep.	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05
Shatin ...Dep.	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25
Shatin ...Dep.	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Shatin ...Dep.	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Shatin ...Dep.	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Shatin ...Dep.	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Shatin ...Dep.	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Shatin ...Dep.	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25
Shatin ...Dep.	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Shatin ...Dep.	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05
Shatin ...Dep.	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25
Shatin ...Dep.	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Shatin ...Dep.	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05
Shatin ...Dep.	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25
Shatin ...Dep.	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Shatin ...Dep.	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05
Shatin ...Dep.	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25
Shatin ...Dep.	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Shatin ...Dep.	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05
Shatin ...Dep.	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25
Shatin ...Dep.	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Shatin ...Dep.	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Shatin ...Dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Shatin ...Dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Shatin ...Dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Shatin ...Dep.	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Shatin ...Dep.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Shatin ...Dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Shatin ...Dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Shatin ...Dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Yuennei ...Dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Shatin ...Dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Yuennei ...Dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Shatin ...Dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yuennei ...Dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55			

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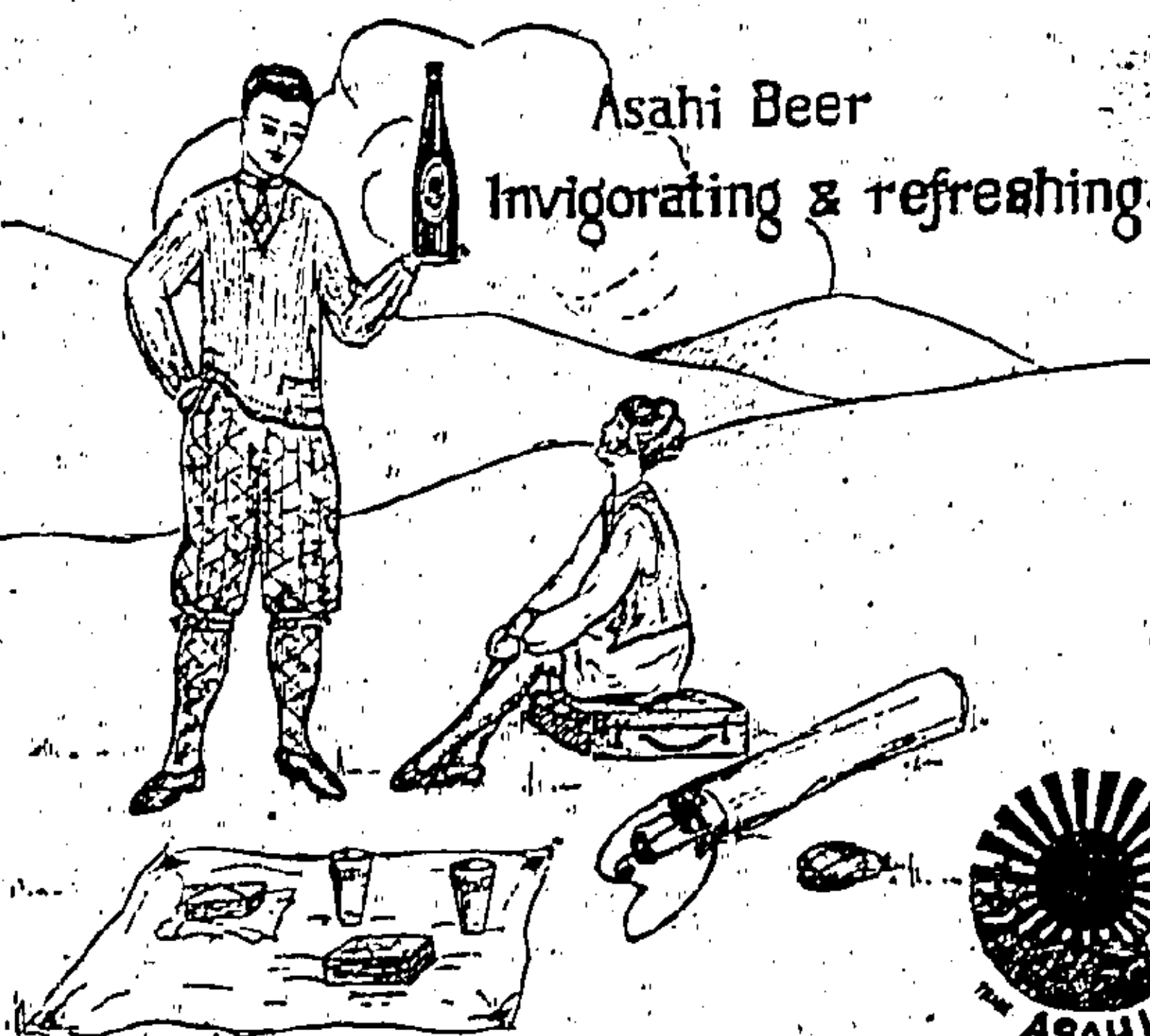
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CHINA'S SILK INDUSTRY.

VIEWS OF HONG KONG EXPERT.

THE NECESSITY FOR STATE ENCOURAGEMENT.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed recently in America and Europe in regard to the deteriorating quality of Chinese raw silk. Representations have been made to exporters in this country that unless an improvement is brought about at an early date, the raw silk business will be lost to China, just as the Chinese tea trade has been largely lost, in favour of Japan.

A foreign exporter, in the course of conversation with a representative of the *Daily Press* yesterday, declared that since the raw silk as produced by filatures in this country is mostly for foreign consumption, producers should be given every assistance by the Government to turn out the required quality. For the last few years the demand for Chinese raw silk has been gradually falling off, owing to the fact that importers in the United States and Europe have been dissatisfied with the quality turned out.

When the American silk mission came out to China some time ago, one of its spokesmen, in the course of a speech made at a dinner, declared: "For the last five years your silk men have not made any progress in the production of raw silk; therefore I must tell you candidly that in order to keep the American market, the quality of your silk must be improved." All of which indicates that there must be something radically wrong with the production of Chinese raw silk, and that the filatures should not lose any time in improving the quality of their output.

In order to bring about an improvement in the situation, it is urged that the Government should render assistance to the filatures, instead of squeezing them with complicated taxation machinery as has been the case during the past five years. Secondly, there must be an improvement in the labour situation. In regard to the first point, much has been said but very little done. At present, nearly all silk men realize the importance of having better cocoons in order to produce good silk. For the last ten years, committees and schools have worked incessantly along that line, but on account of lack of co-operation, and indifference on the part of the authorities, very little progress has been achieved. It is true that the Government has contributed sums of money from time to time for the improvement of sericulture, but these contributions have amounted to very little in face of the internal political difficulties and the warfare with the North.

To make matters worse, there has been little—if any attempt on the part of the authorities to control labour agitators. The manufacture of best quality silk depends, of course, upon good cocoons, plus expert workmanship under proper supervision. Since the labour unions came into existence, filature owners have been deprived of the power of engaging and dismissing workers. Hence, supervision over the workers has become an impossibility. Strikes have been called on the slightest pretext, and the filatures have been constantly in danger of operations being suspended through labour disputes. In consequence of all this, silk men look towards the future with considerable pessimism, inasmuch as the Government seems powerless to curb the agitators who disturb the workers.

The most discouraging sign of present day conditions is the fact that the silk men are more willing to quit their business than to continue operating their filatures. Considering the unfavourable conditions which exist, no one can expect them to invest further sums of money in the industry. It is very plain that the Chinese silk industry is today in a dangerous position, and that the Government can no longer occupy the passive role of onlooker. For some years past, the Government might have excused itself by saying that its interest and activity had been taken up in conducting military campaigns, but now that peace has been established, and the reconstruction period has set in, the authorities can no longer present such an excuse. As a matter of fact, since the Government derives a huge revenue from the taxes and surtaxes imposed upon cocoons and silk, it should not be so self-centred as to take everything without contributing something in return, so that the "goose" which lays the golden eggs "may not be killed."

(Continued on next column.)

LOWER SILK FREIGHTS WANTED.

AGITATION BY JAPAN SHIPPERS.

It is expected that negotiations will be opened shortly between the Yokohama Traders' Association and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamships, Ltd., and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line for the reduction of the through railway and steamship freight on raw silk from Yokohama to New York.

The prevailing freight is \$13.50 a pound, which rate has been unchanged since some time during the war, when silk was quoted at about \$4,000. It is now quoted at about one-third of this figure. The trans-Pacific steamer freight is \$4.50 and the overland railway freight \$9.

The Export Silk Textile Association of Yokohama is expected to negotiate for reduction through the trans-Pacific freight conference.

Increased Shipments To Canada And Australia.

Japanese raw silk has begun to be demanded in countries other than the United States, according to the Central Silk Association of Japan. The increase of the demand has been brought about naturally, not by any propaganda or other steps, the association says.

Silk shipment for France, Australia and Canada is increasing. Shipments to France once totalled 34,000 tons but gradually fell off until they reached 17,000 bales last year. Silk forwarded to that country for three months, June, July and August, this year totalled 8,000 bales, showing a gain of 3,000 bales over the same period last year. Exports for September are not expected to fall below 4,000 bales, according to the Association. This year's exports to France are estimated at more than 36,000 bales.

The first consignment of 210 bales was sent to Australia in 1923. Since then the amount has been steadily gaining. Last year's exports to Australia totalled 1,319 bales. More is promised this year, since exports for three months ending August totalled 424 bales against 393 bales for the same period last year. This year's amount of exports is estimated at more than 1,600 bales.

Exports to Canada last year amounted to only 400 bales, while those till the end of August from the first of this year reached more than 1,600 bales.

These exports are small in comparison with the amount for the United States, but show signs of a gradual increase.

P. & O. COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24th.

The P. and O. Company recommends a final dividend of 7 per cent., making a total for the year of 12 per cent.

The taxation on cocoons and silk at the present time represents no less than one-twentieth of the total cost of production, or about \$90 per picul of raw silk. Assuming the total production of raw silk in China to be 50,000 bales, the annual revenue going to the Government from the source will amount to \$4,500,000.

The rapid growth of the Japanese silk industry, as in the case of the Japanese tea industry, has been due to Governmental assistance. In the case of the silk industry, the Government has not only provided a special bureau for the study of various sericultural problems, but has advanced money to producers in times of financial depression, maintained sericultural schools and experimental stations for the betterment of the industry, conducted a testing-house and drafted regulations, thereby assisting the industry to develop instead of hampering it by severe and unsound taxation.

In China, efforts should be made to introduce the cocoon and silk industry to new districts where climate and soil are equally adaptable for the cultivation of the silk-worm. With the development of transportation and communication facilities, many districts can be turned into silk centres. The Government should, in times of difficulty, go to the assistance of the filatures.

On the other hand, producers should do their part in this work of reformation. They should discard old methods and adopt modern and scientific ideas in management. Old and obsolete machinery must give way to new equipment for in order to keep the foreign market, silk must be produced to comply with foreign requirements. Finally, to operate the industry successfully, a sufficient amount of capital must be available. It is most unsatisfactory to all concerned to operate on a hand-to-mouth system of finance.

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SANG TYE

TYE SHING

CHUEN YUEN

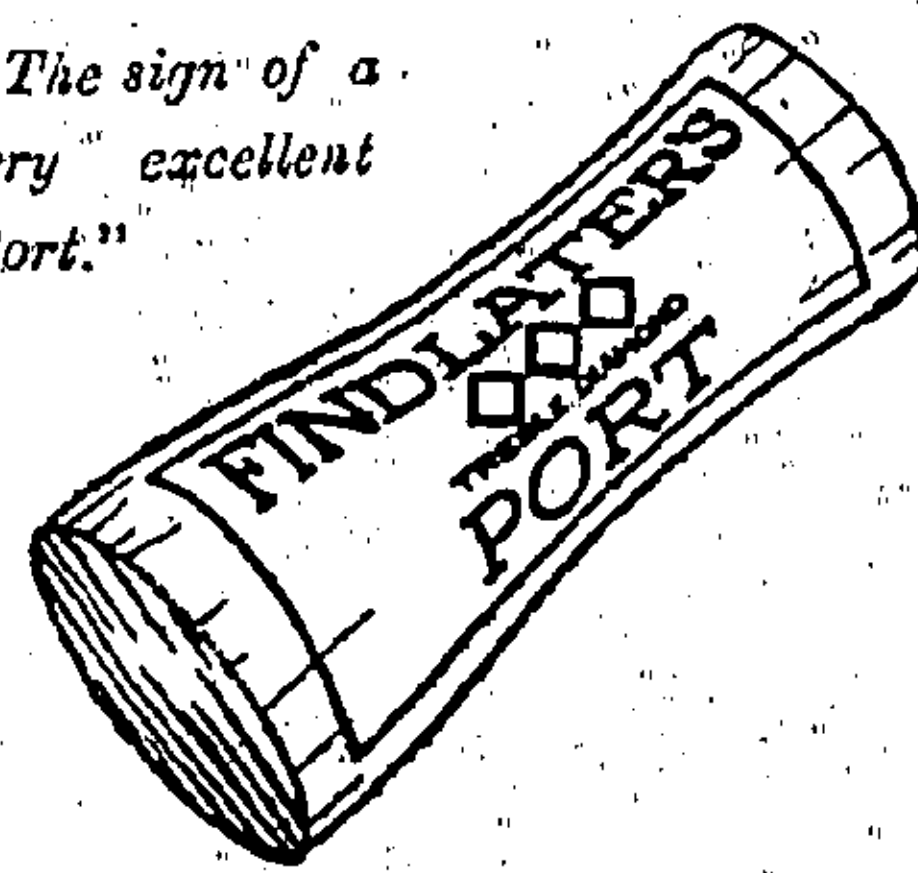
KWAN TYE

HUNG CHEONG, Kowloon.

THE EMPRESS STORE, Kowloon.

RAHIM'S STORE, Shamoon.

"The sign of a
very excellent
Port."



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A GLASS OF FINDLATER'S PORT IS A PERFECT FINISH TO A GOOD DINNER.

Distributors—GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Oct. 25th.

Paris	134.90
Brussels	34.89
Amsterdam	12.09½
Berlin	30.38
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.495
Helsingfors	192½
Lisbon	107½
Bucharest	902½
Buenos Aires	47.11/32
New York	4.85
Geneva	25.30
Milan	92.60
Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	18.19
Prague	163½
Madrid	30.125
Athens	375
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	Holiday
Yokohama	1/113/16
Shanghai	2/7½
Hong Kong	2/6½
Silver (spot)	23.11/16
Silver (forward)	23.13/16

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO DOMINATE ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 16th.

Mr. Samuel, M.P., managing director of the Shell Transport Company, vigorously attacked the United States in a speech to-day asserting America is "trying to dominate Britain."

The United States persuaded the British government to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Mr. Samuel said, declaring the abrogation "a fatal mistake" from the British viewpoint. Then she induced Britain to enter a new agreement regarding China, allowing common action by Britain, the United States and Japan, but by asserting it has been amply proved that Britain cannot trust the United States.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 25th, 1928.

B.K. Banks	£1,335 buy.
Do. London	£214 nom.
Chartered Banks	£212 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	£234 nom.
Do. O.	£214 nom.
P. & O. Banks	£77½ buy.
Eastern Insurance	£465 buy, 67½ sel.
Union Insurance	£362 buy.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$50 nom.
China Underwriters	£255 buy, 2½ sel.
China Fire Insurance	£275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£300 buy.
Douglases	£351 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	£254 nom.
H.K. Tugs	£116 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	£44 buy, 42 sel.
Do. (Def.)	£72½ buy.
Shell Transport	£116 nom.
Waterboats	£83 buy.
Benguet	£2½ buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	£7½ nom.
Langkat (combined)	Tls. 11 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 81 nom.
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 230 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 3 buy.
Banks	£44 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£139½ nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£37 nom.
China Provident	£5½ sel.
Hongkong	Tls. 158 nom.
New Engineering	Tls. 3½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 108 buy.
Two Cottages	Tls. 1110 buy.
Oriental Cottons (old)	Tls. 21 sel.
Shai Cottons (old)	Tls. 53½ buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 27½ buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£9 buy, 8½ sel.
H.K. Lands	£67 nom.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 138 buy.
Humphreys Estates	£15.70 nom.
H.K. Realities	£9.15 nom.
H.K. Tramways	£22 buy, 22.30 sel.
Seak Tram (old)	£13 buy.
Do. (new)	£274 buy.
Star Series	£13.80 sel.
China Lights (old)	£13.80 sel.
Do. (new)	£13.30 sel.
Do. (1928 Issue)	£13.20 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	£52½ nom.
Do. (new)	£51 nom.
Macao Electric	£28½ buy.
Telephones	£7½ buy, cum rights
Do.	£5.50 buy, 5 rights
Do. rights	£3.30 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 11 buy.
Singapore Tramways	Tls. 12 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	13/8 buy.
China Sugars	£1 nom.
Malacca Sugars	£20 buy.
Canton Loan	£3½ nom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Liverish
People Need
Vichy Célestins

VICHY-CELESTINS is a natural
orderly which helps the liver
to function normally. Its gently
stimulating effect is welcomed in all
cases of sluggishness. It clears the
blood-stream from all impurities.

Vichy-Célestins is very pleasant to
the taste, and may be taken at meals
either alone or mixed with light wines
or spirits.

The French Natural Mineral Water.

VICHY-CELESTINS

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs,
Chemists and Stores,
or from the

Sole Agents:

The French Store
Beaconsfield Arcade.

Cements (combined)	£2.80 nom.
Do. (old)	£2.80 nom.
Do. (new)	£1½ buy.
H.K. Rope (old)	£7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	£7.80 nom.
United Asbestos	£5 nom.
Dairy Farms	£23.40 buy, & sa.
Watsons	£14 buy.
Dev. A. Wings	£0.50 nom.
Lease Crawford	£3.05 buy.
MacIntosh	£20 nom.
Sincere	£24 buy.
Wm. Powell	£3.60 buy.
H.K. Amusements	£29 sel.
H.K. Constructions	£11 buy.
Bque. Indus. G.Bonds	85% buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	8% prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

ANNOUNCING THE SECOND ANNUAL GARDEN FETE

(In aid of St. Peter's Church and Club Funds)

The Fete will be held in the Grounds of
THE SEAMEN'S HOME, WEST POINT
On November 3rd, from 2.30 to 11 p.m.

STALLS SIDE SHOWS
DANCING MUSIC
CONCERT

And Many Other Startling Attractions.

COME and SEE! COME and BUY!

[6878]



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LONDON GIN**

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LONDON'S LEAD

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**DRINK
NICHOLSON'S**

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GLAXO builds firm flesh,
plenty of strong bone,
and a sound constitution.
It contains nothing what-
ever to harm baby or cause him
pain. That is why if Baby is fed
on Glaxo he will progress
steadily day by day into happy
childhood. Give your Baby
Glaxo—the food doctors recom-
mend—and give to their own
babies—the food that has
successfully reared the children
of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will
make yours a bonnie Baby too.

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

* W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Sole Agents

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
COMMANDANT.]

No. 353.

1.—Annual Camps.

The Annual Camps will take place
at various New Territories, be-
tween November 18th and December
8th, 1928.

The dates for camp for units ex-
cept The Battery and Engineer
Company will be as follows:—

1st week-end: p.m. Friday, 16th
November, to p.m. 18th No-
vember.

2nd week-end: p.m. Friday, 23rd
November, to p.m. 25th No-
vember.

3rd week-end: p.m. Friday, 30th
November, to p.m. 2nd De-
cember.

Signals only to p.m. 4th Decem-
ber.

4th week-end: p.m. Friday, 7th
December, to p.m. 9th Decem-
ber.

These dates apply to all units of
the Corps except the Engineer Com-
pany who, owing to the nature of
their training will have special ar-
rangements made for them later.

The dates on which various units
wish to concentrate are as follows:—

1st Week-end:—Corps Band, M.I.
Co., Scottish Co., Portuguese
Co.

2nd Week-end:—Corps Band, A.C.
Co., M.G. Co., Portuguese
Co.

3rd Week-end:—Signals (4 days),
M.G. Co.

4th Week-end:—M.I. Co., A.C.
Co., Scottish Co.

If above arrangement if any in-
dividual cannot attend on the dates
specially marked for his unit, he
must write to his unit commander
and state as much, also stating on
which week-end he can go to camp
and thus make up his attendance.

Men can proceed to camp on the
evening of the day before, i.e., on
Friday evenings of November 16th,
23rd, 30th and December 7th. Camp
is optional for men of the Reserve
Company.

Attendance in camp is a condition
for efficiency. Copy of particulars
of camp will be sent to each mem-
ber later.

2.—Sports Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Sports Com-
mittee will be held at Volunteer
Headquarters on Monday, Novem-
ber 6th, 1928, at 5.45 p.m.

3.—Musketry.

The Engineer Company and Corps
Signals will fire Part II. Table "T"
at Stonecutters Range on Sunday,
October 28th, 1928.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. R. D.
Read.

Launch will leave Queen's Pier
at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier
at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Musketry order, i.e., rifle,
belt, bayonet, braces and pouches.
Uniform or multi optional.

Arms will be drawn from Corps
Headquarters on Friday, October
26th, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon,
or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.,
and on Saturday, October 28th, be-
tween 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

4.—Corps Band.

There will be a full Band prac-
tices on Tuesday, October 30th,
and Friday, November 2nd, 1928, at
5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters.

5.—The Battery.

Parade at Volunteer Headquarters
at 5.25 p.m. on Friday, October
26th, and on Tuesday, October 30th,
1928. Layer's Class on No. 1 Gun;
Gun Drill on No. 2 Gun. Signaller
under Sergt. J. M. Jack.

6.—Engineer Company.

The Company will parade at
Belcher's Fort at 5.15 p.m. on
Tuesday, November 6th, for D.E.L.
Instruction. Dress: Multi.

Musketry Part II. The attention
of all ranks is drawn to this Corps
Order para 3 regarding Part II. to
be fired by the Engineer Company
on Sunday, October 28th, at Stone-
cutters Range.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. R. D.
Read.

7.—Corps Signals.

Parade for Signal Instruction on
Monday, October 29th, and Thurs-
day, November 1st, 1928, at Volun-
teer Headquarters, at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Multi.

Musketry Part II. The attention
of all ranks is drawn to this Corps
Order para 3 regarding Part II. to
be fired by the Corps Signals on
Sunday, October 28th, at Stone-
cutters Range.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. R. D.
Read.

8.—M.I. and A.C. Companies.

Musketry Part II. All ranks are
reminded that Part II. Musketry
will be fired at Stonecutters Range
on Sunday, November 4th. This is
the last day allotted to the Com-
panies.

Range Officer: Lieut. J. E.
Hancock.

9.—Armoured Car Company.

CAR SECTION.

Fridays, October 26th and Novem-
ber 2nd. Parade Corps Headquar-
ters at 5.30 p.m. for run around the
Island in the Armoured Car.

Monday, October 29th. Parade at
Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for
Machine Gun Instruction. Dress:
Multi.

MOTOR CYCLE SECTION.

Friday, October 26th, 1928. Parade
at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.
sharp and proceed to Kennedy Road
for Machine Gun firing practice.
Dress: Multi.

Friday, November 2nd. Parade
at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.
for Gun Drill. Dress: Multi.

10.—Machine Gun Company.

The Company will parade as
strong as possible on Tuesday,
October 30th, at 5.30 p.m. at Corps
Headquarters for Machine Gun
Training as hereunder. Dress:
Multi.

Instructor Class:—Mechanism.
No. 1 Platoon:—Elementary Gun
Drill and Action.

No. 2 Platoon:—Immediate Ac-
tion.

Musketry Part II. There will be
no firing at Stonecutters Range on
Sunday, November 11th, owing to
that date being Armistice Day.

11.—Scottish Company.

Thursday, November 1st, 1928.
Platoons will parade at 5.30 p.m. for
Machine Gun Instruction. Dress:
Multi, as follows:—

Nos. 5 and 7 Platoons at Corps
Headquarters.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock.

Pipes and Drums. There will not
be any parade on October 31st.
Hallowe'en Dinner. For those of
the Company attending the Dinner.
Uniform or multi is optional, but
it is hoped all members of the Com-
pany will attend in uniform, i.e.,
tunic, belt, kilt, sporran, diced hose,
flashes and spats.

Tattoo Guard. Will those who
participated kindly return additional
equipment specially issued to Corps
Headquarters as soon as possible.

12.—Portuguese Company.

RECRUITS.

All recruits who have not fired
Part I. Musketry will parade at
Corps Headquarters on Friday,
November 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. for
Musketry Instruction.

LEWIS GUN.

All N.C.O.'s and Men of Lewis
Gun Sections will parade at Corps
Headquarters on Friday, November
2nd, at 5.30 p.m. for Lewis Gun
training.

N.C.O.'s CLASS.

All N.C.O.'s other than Lewis
Gun Sections, N.C.O.'s will parade
at Corps Headquarters on Friday,
November 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. for
N.C.O.'s Class.

It is most important that all
N.C.O.'s be present.

The Company less N.C.O.'s Lewis
Gun Sections and recruits will
parade at Corps Headquarters on
Friday, November 2nd, at 5.30 p.m.

CAMP.

The Company will be in Camp at
the following week-ends: November
16th to 18th and November 23rd to
25th.

13.—Reserve Company.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at
5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October
31st, 1928, for Machine Gun Instruk-
tion. Dress: Multi.

14.—Strength.

The following recruits are taken
on the strength and posted as
under:—

No. 1407 Pte. J. N. Sweeney, No.
6 Platoon, from October 16th,
1928.

No. 1408 Pte. H. O. Davies, No.
2 Platoon, from October 16th,
1928.

No. 1400 Pte. M. M. Gutierrez,
No. 9 Platoon, from October
19th, 1928.

No. 1410 Pte. P. W. J. Planner,
M.C. Section, from October
23rd, 1928.

No. 1411 Pte. A. D. Coppin, No.
2 Platoon, from October 23rd,
1928.

15.—Leave.

Capt. F. Syme Thomson, Engineer
Co., from October 26th to November
17th, 1928.

No. 971 L/Cpl. R. Sutherland,
No. 7 Platoon, from October 25th to
November 24th, 1928.

No. 621 Pte. T. J. Price, No. 1
Platoon, having returned from leave,
rejoined for duty on October 22nd,
1928.

16.—Struck Off The Strength.

Having left the Colony, as from
October 25th, 1928:—
No. 525 Spr. C. P. Bond, Engineer
Company.

Having completed three years'
service and claimed his discharge,
as from September 21st, 1928:—
No. 900 Signaller L. J. Channing,
Corps Signals.

R. A. Wolfe Murray, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, October 26th, 1928.

NOTICES.

1.—Portuguese Company Rifle Club.

The Peak Range has been allotted
to the Portuguese Company Rifle
Club on Sunday, October 28th, 1928.
Firing commences at 9 a.m.

2.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club will meet
at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, November
4th, at Peak Range to compete for
the Platoon Cup, Part II. conditions.

3.—Boxing Tournament.

It is proposed to hold a Corps
Boxing Tournament sometime after
Christmas. Company Commanders are
requested to ascertain that support
is likely to be forthcoming in time
to discuss the matter at the Sports
Committee Meeting on November
5th when a Sub-Committee will be
appointed and a programme drawn
up.

TENANCY DISPUTE.

LANDLORD FAILED TO GIVE
POSSESSION.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

The Yee Lee Estate Agency and
Mr. Chu Kam Cho were sued by
Cheung Wing Tung yesterday
morning at the Summary Court be-
fore Mr. Justice P. Jackson, for
breach of contract. The amount
claimed was \$143.70 which arose out
of the defendants' failure to let
plaintiff have possession of a house
at Queen's Road West after a ten-
ancy had been entered into.

Mr. D. L. Strellett appeared for
the plaintiff and the defendants
were represented by Mr. W. D.
Owen.

The plaintiff's case was that he
was looking for a suitable place to
start a dry goods store, and as a
result of a conversation with a
friend, he got in touch with the
defendants. The latter took him to
inspect some of their houses at
Queen's Road West, and plaintiff
decided to rent No. 437, which was
occupied at the time. Defendants,
however, promised to let him have
possession at the latest on Septem-
ber 14th of this year. A month's
rent in advance was paid by plain-
tiff on July 31st to seal the contract.
The amount paid was \$47.50.

Having been assured that he
would have the premises on the
day promised, plaintiff set about
making preparations for his new
business. There were certain fix-
tures and furniture which he re-
quired, and he accordingly gave an
order for them. A sum of \$30 was
deposited with the furniture maker.
Plaintiff then went to Kowloon
to engage a staff and brought them
down to Hong Kong. He paid an-
other \$56 for passages and advances
to the staff.

When the day arrived for him to
take possession, plaintiff went to
the premises and found that the
house was still occupied by the same
tenant. He spoke to the defendants
about the matter and was told that he
could not have possession. As a re-
sult of his failure to get possession,
plaintiff lost his deposit with the
furniture maker and also the money
which he spent to get a staff to
Hong Kong. He had lost \$143.70,
which sum formed the subject of
the claim.

The defence while admitting that
a tenancy had been entered into
and that the plaintiff was to have
possession on September 14th,
alleged that plaintiff had gone back
to them in August and had asked
to be freed from his contract.
Plaintiff was also said to have
willingly surrendered the money he
paid as advance rent on the con-
dition that he would not be forced
to take possession when the day
came.

Judgment was given for the
plaintiff with costs.

BEBE DANIELS
in
Genorita
with
JAMES HALL
and
WILLIAM POWELL

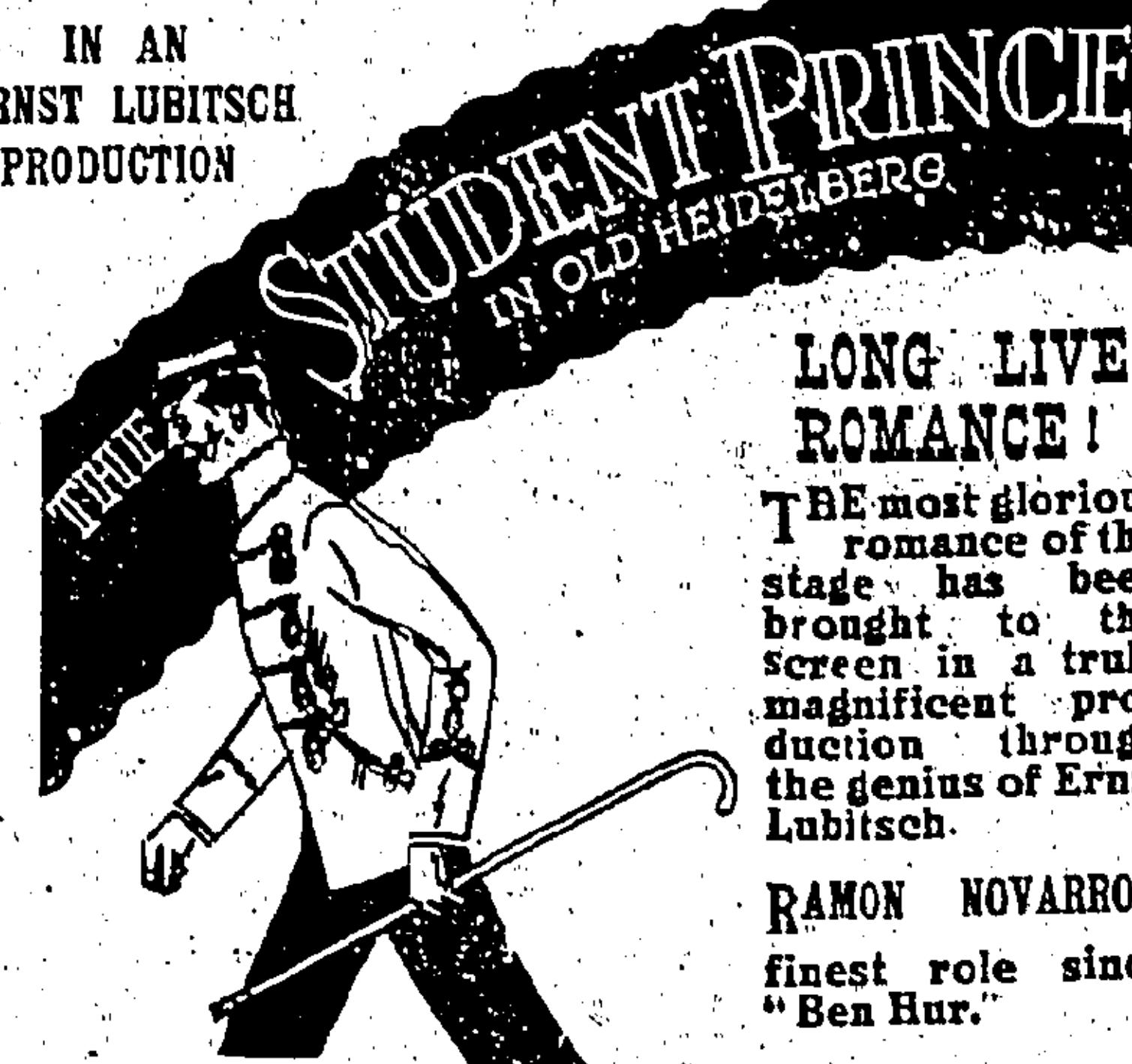
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Young Spanish
Caballero!
COMING TO THE
QUEEN'S
Sunday and
Monday.

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NOVARRO,
NORMA
SHEARER**
and **JEAN HERSHOLT**

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ERNEST LUBITSCH
PRODUCTION



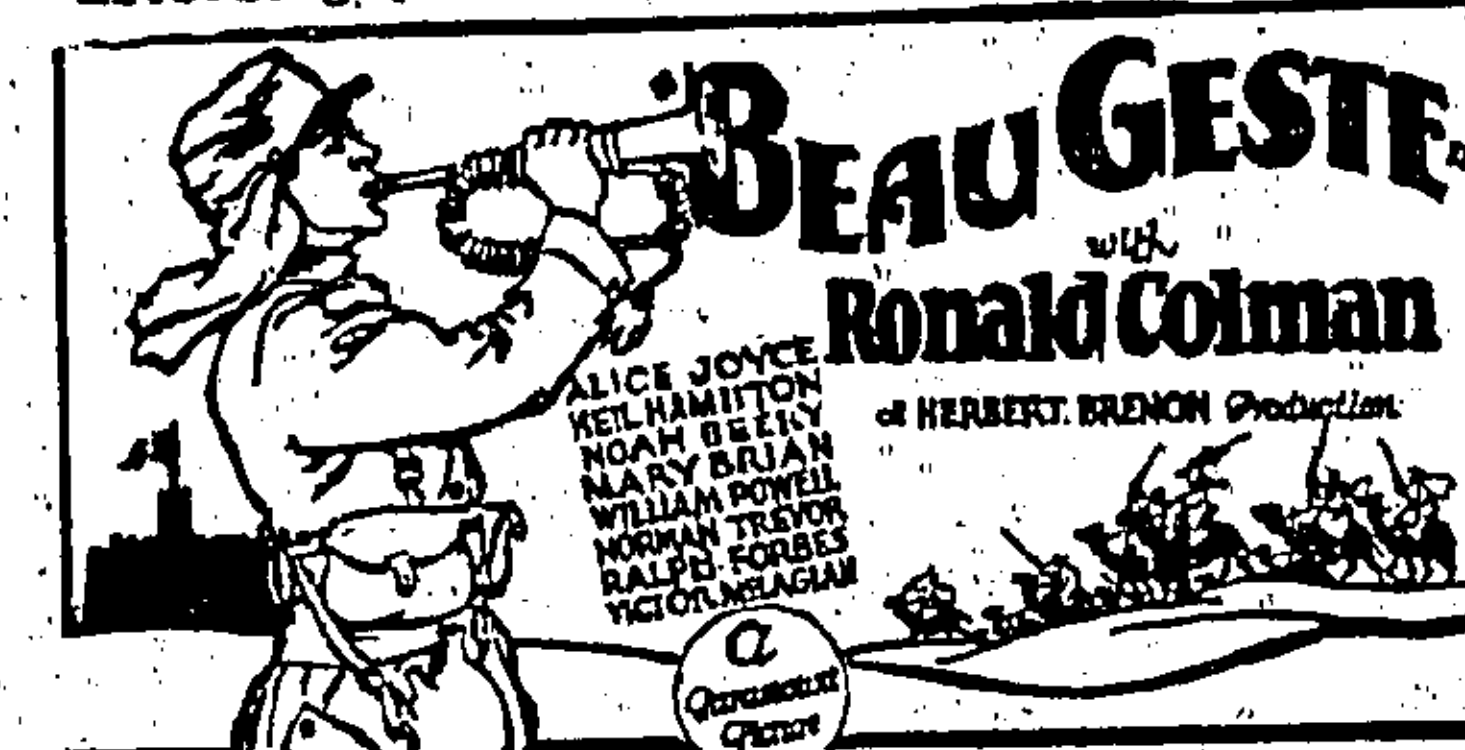
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romance of the
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RAMON NOVARRO'S
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"Ben Hur."

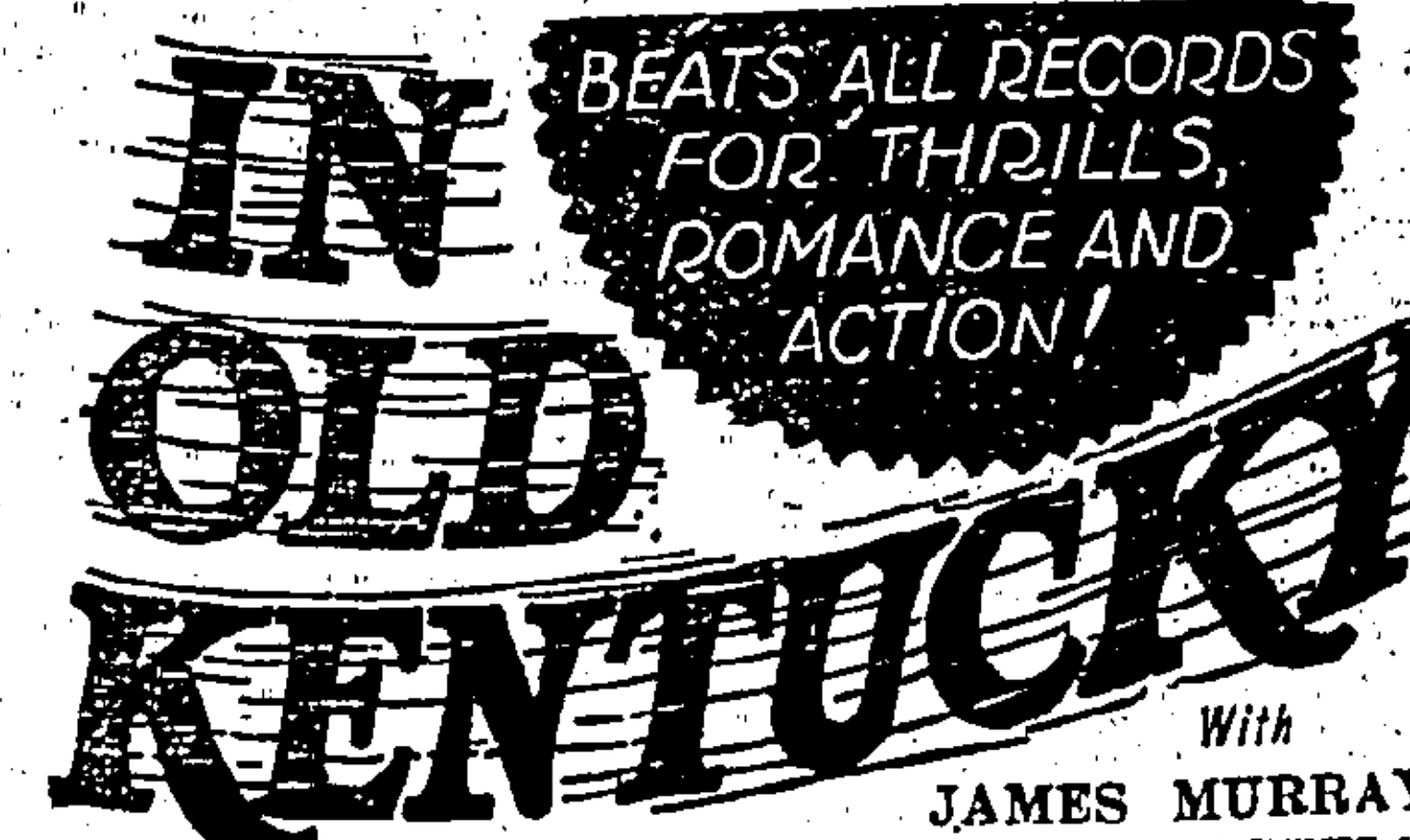
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STIRRING action, mystery, suspense and, to knit the
absorbing plot together, a throbbing love story!



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Guide of Hong Kong
July 1928 to June 1929

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Buildings and House Numbers.
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"Is exceedingly informative, and cannot but be help-
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Stall, Star Ferry Book Stalls, and forty other stores.

In Between



You know that period of the year, both now and again in the Spring when our climate is uncertain. Some mornings and evenings are cold, but not cold enough to need an overcoat, yet an extra garment is needed.

For this "in between" season a "BRAEMAR" Woollen or Pull-over meets the requirement.

Made in Scotland in pure wool in a delightful range of colours and designs, and being "Scotch" Knit they are sturdy made to withstand hard wear. The very thing, too, for wear after a strenuous round of Golf or a hard set of Tennis.

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Old Scotch Whisky



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the world it's
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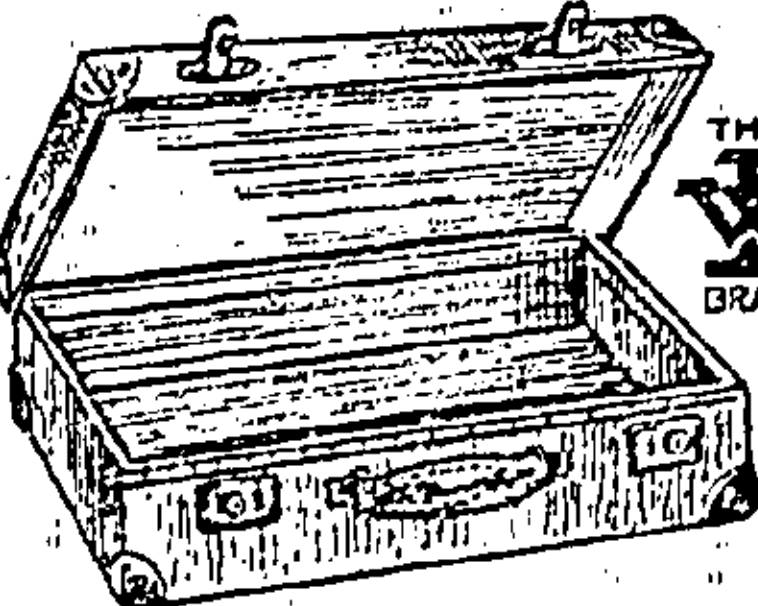
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SUPER VALUES.

OUR WELL-KNOWN "WAKE-UP"
ALARM. 30 HOURS LEVER
MOVEMENT.

Nickel-plated case, 3½ ins.
Ivory dial, Black figures and
hands, fitted with lever to shut
off alarm, very loud, piercing
ring. Offered for the first time
at this low rate.

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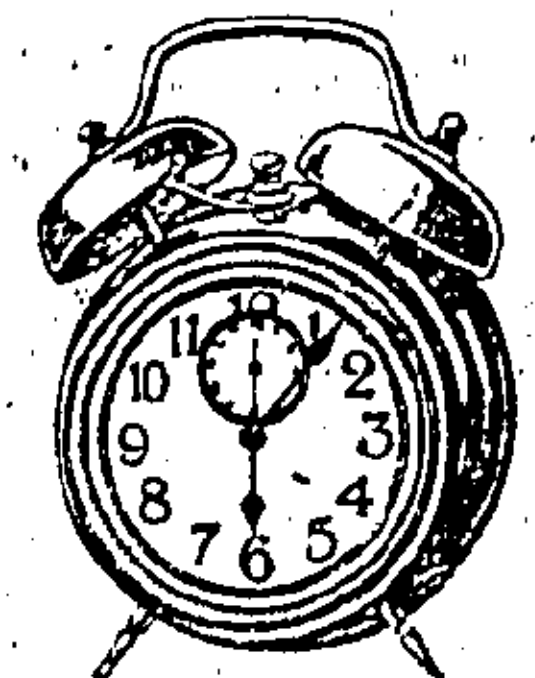
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Light weight and neat looking.
Stout wood framing gives
strength to the fibre construction,
and the capped corners are
an extra precaution against wear.
The grained fibre resembles
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SIZE: 22, 24, 26 INS.

\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 EACH

THE "WAKE-UP" DOUBLE BELL ALARM CLOCK



ONE OF WHITEAWAY'S SUPER VALUES

THE E.A.S.M.A.

LOSS OF \$350 ON YEAR'S
WORKING.

ACTIVITIES REVIEWED IN
COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association takes place next Wednesday. The Committee's Report which has been circulated to members states *inter alia*—

The total membership now stands at 288. During the year 42 new members joined the Association and seven resignations were received. In addition, departures from the Colony of other members have reduced our numbers considerably.

Your Committee sincerely regret to report the death of Dr. W. W. Pearce, a former Vice-President, and Mr. R. Batson, who for a period acted as Secretary.

Committee.

During the year Messrs. J. Bottemley, C. H. Eldridge and E. D. Tobin resigned from the Committee, the former on leaving the Colony on Home leave and the two latter owing to pressure of business.

Messrs. T. T. Laurensen and S. C. Feltham were co-opted to fill two of the vacancies in accordance with Rule 5.

Your Committee regret to record the resignation of our President, Lieut.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., on account of his departure from the Colony early in October. A farewell supper in his honour was held on the Club premises on September 22nd.

Staff.

The services of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were secured in April of this year as Treasurers in order to secure more economical and efficient working of the Club's finances.

Your Committee regret to record the death in July of this year of the No. 2 Bar Boy who had served the Club faithfully since its inception. The members subscribed a sum of \$255 for the benefit of his dependants.

Finance.

Your Committee have to report a loss of \$358.84 on the year's working as against a loss last year of \$1,847.59.

Sales in the Bar decreased from \$25,323.75 to \$18,896.71, a difference of \$6,427.04. In order to compare the profit in the Bar with the previous year, it is necessary to add the monthly subscriptions, which had hitherto been included in the Bar Trading Account, to the figure shown as profit on Bar, giving the sum of \$5,100.56 as against \$5,841.08 in 1927, a difference of only \$740.52, which the Committee consider satisfactory in view of the large decrease in sales mentioned above.

Interest on the Chater War Fund has increased by \$337.10. Commission on Sweepstakes has benefited the Club to the extent of \$1,874.74 which is an increase of \$1,100.66 on the same item in last year's balance sheet. It will be seen that considerable economies have been effected in respect of rent, wages and salaries.

Cash Sweeps.

The Association organised three Cash Sweeps during the year, viz. Doncaster St. Leger, 1927, Hong Kong Derby, 1928, and Epsom Derby, 1928, resulting in a good profit for the benefit of the Club.

Armistice Day, 1927.

The Association held their annual dinner on November 11th and attendance registered a new record. Lieut.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., presided and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) honoured us by his presence.

Your Committee desire to bring to the notice of members and other ex-active service men that the forthcoming Armistice Day will be the tenth anniversary and it is hoped that all will make a special effort to be present at the Cathedral, the Cenotaph and the dinner.

The thanks of the Association are due to Lieut.-Col. Bird, D.S.O., for the use of the Volunteer Headquarters for the dinner.

The Late Earl Haig.

On the occasion of the Memorial Service to the late Earl Haig, a large number of members attended at the Cathedral, prior to which a wreath was placed upon the Cenotaph.

A message of sympathy to Lady Haig was sent from the Association.

Sports and Entertainments.

The Association engaged in a number of Billiards matches which were greatly enjoyed by the members present.

Bathing Beach and Picnics.

It is regretted that all efforts to secure the Esma Bathing Beach at Stonecutters have, up to the present, proved unsuccessful. Launch picnics were again organised, but owing to lack of support these had to be abandoned. (Continued at foot of next column.)

DETAILS OF CHINESE TARIFF.

FOR THE "INTERIM."
SEVEN GRADE SYSTEM.

NANKING, Oct. 13th.

The outline of the seven-grade provisional tariff which the Nationalist Government proposes to enforce in the interim before national tariff autonomy is attained, has been made known here.

According to the draft of the tariff the rates vary between 25 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. in seven grades. The schedule is expected to be made into a national tariff without alteration in case the likin is abolished. Otherwise it will be enforced as a provisional tariff.

The draft of the new tariff follows:—
Surtaxes shall be levied according to seven grades besides the 3 per cent. import duty and 2.5 per cent. transit duty in 138 commodities as follows:—

Tobacco And Liquor Highest.

Group A. Seven commodities such as strong alcoholic drinks such as brandy, whisky and Manila cigars and cigarettes and similar commodities. Tax 22.5 per cent.

Group B. Twelve commodities such as materials for cigarettes and cigars and articles to be used for their manufacture, beer, fruits, wines, alcohol, platinum, gold, silver and manufactures thereof, curios, precious stones and manufactures thereof and parcels post containing these commodities. Tax, 17.5 per cent.

Group C. Twenty-eight commodities such as silk piece goods, woolen piece goods, furniture and house decoration articles and materials thereof, girdles with figured designs, clothing, shoes and boots, caps and hats, furs, feathers and manufactures thereof, chemical goods, all kinds of toilet materials, amber, tortoise shell, coral, agate and similar works of applied arts, beads and imitations thereof, decorative work made of gold, silver lacquer and paper, clocks and watches, cameras and cinema cameras and accessories, musical instruments, toys, automobiles, and accessories, marine products, canned sugared fruits, refined sugar, foreign fruits, etc. Tax 12.5 per cent.

Eye Glasses And Lamps.

Group D. Thirty-two commodities such as silk yarns, certain woolen goods, hempen thread, made-up articles thereof, carpets and flooring, umbrellas, superior quality paper, ivory and manufactures thereof, thick glass, crystals, porcelain, eye-glasses, electric lamps and accessories, gas lamps and accessories, gas pipes, furniture made of wood, toilet soaps, milk and manufactures thereof and parcels post containing such commodities. Tax 10 per cent.

Group E. Forty-nine commodities such as woolen and cotton textiles, woolen piece goods, tapes and buttons, oilcloths, imitation leather, dye stuffs, ointments and paints, tallow, petroleum, gasoline, matches, laundry soaps, glass-ware, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, nails and other metal manufactures, sewing machines, bicycles, typewriters, thermometers, surveying instruments, electrical accessories, and perfume. Tax 7.5 per cent.

Group F. Such unclassified articles as parcels in post and sundries unclassified. Tax 5 per cent.

Group G. Ten commodities such as raw cotton, flax, gunny bags, jam, fertilizers, etc. Tax 2.5 per cent.

98,022,000 Yuan Expected.

The estimate of the increased revenue *ad valorem* is about 98,022,000 yuan.

The present rate is 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and in practice it is yielding 4.3 per cent., the increased revenue based thereon being 85,325,000 yuan. As the surtax of 2.5 per cent. is to be abolished after the enforcement of the new tariff, the increased revenue worked out will be 80,000,000 yuan. These figures, however, are those worked out by the Chinese authorities, while the estimate by the foreign officials in the employ of the Maritime Customs proves the sum total will be roughly 120,000,000 yuan, there being a discrepancy of 40,000,000 yuan, which, it is feared, will prove the point of contention between the diplomatic corps and the Nationalist Finance Office.

Billiards.

The re-arrangement of the lighting over the billiard table was most effectively carried out by Sergt. Bruno, K.O.S.B., to whom the best thanks of the Association are tendered.

Relief.

Certain necessitous cases were afforded relief during the year under review.

Appreciation.

The thanks of the Association are again tendered the Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Deacons, for their generous assistance during the past year and also to Messrs. Linstead and Davis, our Honorary Auditors.

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN.

HER CAREER AS LECTURER
AND EVANGELIST.

NOW STUDYING CHINESE
LIFE.

Miss Maude Royden, the famous preacher and lecturer who is returning to Hong Kong on Saturday next during her tour of the world, is the daughter of the late Sir Thomas Royden, Bart. who was the Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company. She was educated at Cheltenham and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and on leaving Oxford became a settlement worker in the slums of Liverpool. Her health, however, gave way under the strain and she was obliged to rest. Maude Royden first used her great speaking gift as a lecturer under the Oxford University Extension Lectures movement, but when the fight for the suffrage began she devoted all her time to this, and as Editor of the "Common Cause" and one of the chief speakers of the "law-abiding" suffragists, did an amazing amount of work with an infectious high enthusiasm which undoubtedly made her one of the most valuable women in the movement.

It was in March 1917 in the height of the suffrage struggle that Maude Royden was invited to preach in the City Temple, London. Although a member of the Church of England she gladly accepted this broad-minded invitation to preach in the temple of nonconformity. The building, holding 3,000, was thronged and queues of people clamoured outside. Although preaching for the first time, it was evident to the hearers that Maude Royden had found her real vocation, and a few months later she became "pulpit assistant" at the City Temple, preaching once each Sunday to the crowds who thronged to hear her. In 1919 Maude Royden left the City Temple and founded, with Dr. Percy Dearmer, the Fellowship Guild. This was an entirely undenominational Guild of Fellowship which included people of any religion or of none, and the services were held each Sunday evening in the Kensington Town Hall, London.

A year later the Guild was given the use of a derelict Congregational Church and so was able to form a permanent home at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square. There every Sunday evening Maude Royden holds a religious service followed by a meeting for questions and discussion. As her sermons are often on the most contentious questions of the hour, they are vigorously discussed at the after-meeting, and the Guildhouse has become noted as a platform where any and every subject can be discussed with intelligence and toleration. It is a *live* place to which the greatest preachers and thinkers of the world willingly give their help.

Speaking Twice At Theatre Royal.

Maude Royden is speaking twice at the Theatre Royal, Hong Kong, on Tuesday next at 5.30 p.m. her subject being "Can we set the world in order?" and on Wednesday at 6.15 p.m. on "Patriotism and Internationalism." It was not her intention to speak at public meetings when in China: she wished rather to learn all that she could of Chinese life and problems during her brief visit, but she has been persuaded to give these two public meetings and to speak also to the members of the Helena May Institute on Friday next at 5.30 p.m.

A Very Human Person.

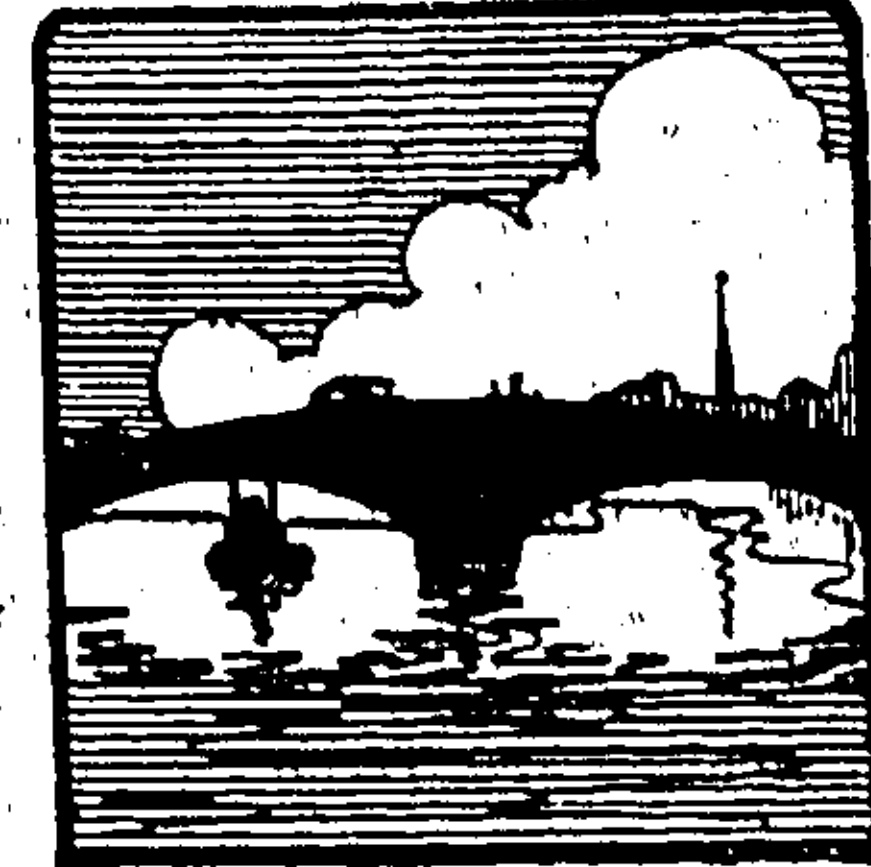
Maude Royden is a very human person with a rare and peculiar understanding of human problems, and her blazing sincerity, her speaking wit, her passionate denunciation of wrong and her triumphant belief in right, and her rich musical voice, all combine to make her one of the most forceful and delightful speakers in the world.

A Kansas City Tribute.

During her tour of the world Maude Royden has preached and lectured in the United States, New Zealand, Australia and Japan. An American writing of her visit to Kansas City said:—

"The visit has done more good than some colourful and dramatic evangelistic campaign might have done. It has brought a subtle and nameless peace to many warring hearts of differing races and colours. It has pointed out a way, a perfectly scientific and reasonable way, for many perplexed feet to walk in. It harmonised jarring and warring elements of human thought; created, I believe, a gentler and sweeter tolerance among our clashing creeds. It set going musical reverberations which shall not soon die away; and so much better than any great clangour and clash, it set going soft music of the spirit which shall go on dimly echoing in still and peaceful hearts for many a day."

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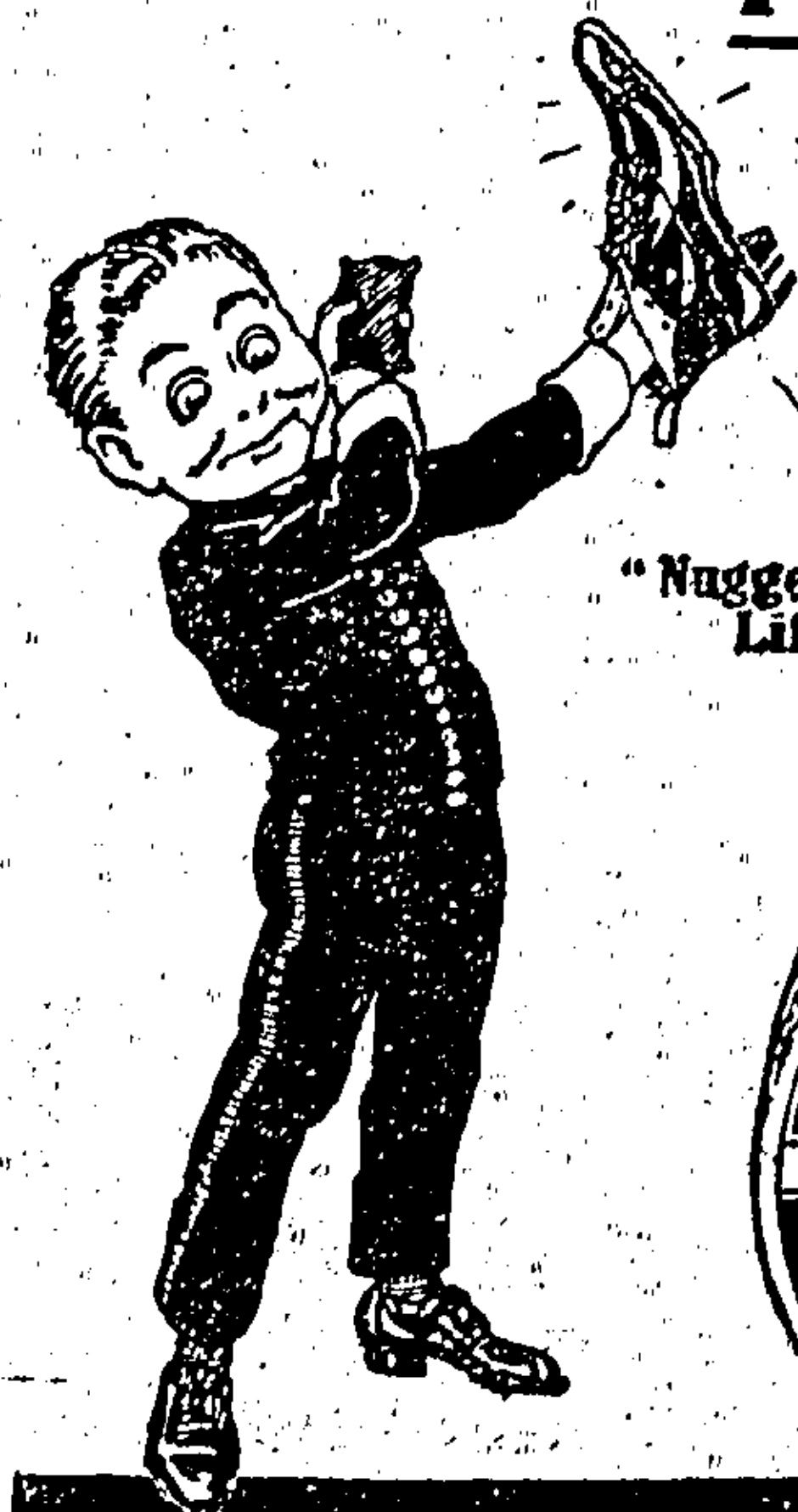
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CORRUPTING CANTON'S POLICE.**YOUNG COMMUNISTS ACTIVITY.****FOILED BY VIGILANT SERGEANT.****THIRTY POLICE UNDER ARREST.**

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Oct. 25th.

Another Communist scheme to overthrow the Canton régime and inaugurate a reign of terror was frustrated in its early stages by the city Police yesterday, when a group of young Communists were arrested for trying to enlist the support of the Police to their cause. The public is again greatly alarmed to learn that these desperadoes after all the recent raids and executions, still had the temerity to attempt to undermine the Police, the very people who carried out suppressive measures.

The initial detection of this conspiracy was made by the senior sergeant of the second sub-station of the 11th Police district which is in Honam. He wanted to engage a cook to prepare the meals for his subordinates at the second sub-station. A young agent of the Communist Party heard of this and saw in it an excellent opportunity for doing propaganda work in Police circles. Chang Hung Yuet, who has many aliases, applied and got the job. He was shabbily dressed and is said to be a student of a certain middle school in Fati, opposite Shaumen. He worked for quite a while and was apparently well pleased with his job.

MORE THAN A COOK.

But the suspicion of the chief sergeant was soon aroused by his habitual invitations to the Police-men for whom he was cooking to tea parties and theatricals. The chief could not understand how the poorly clad cook had so much money to throw away. He watched closely the actions of the cook and soon discerned that he was more than a mere cook. His manners were charming, his speech was cultured and he was able to write fluently. The officer questioned the suspicious Chang Hung Yuet as to how he came to have so much money to spend. The reply was that he had won a big sum of money in a lottery and was therefore able to afford it. The chief sergeant then made a thorough search of his belongings and was surprised to find that his baggage included good and rather expensive clothes, some of which were foreign in style. But no seditious documents of any sort, however, were unearthed and the young fellow could not be placed under arrest. Nevertheless he was classed as a dangerous person and was discharged the next morning.

COMMUNIST BRIBERY.

A few days later one of the Policemen of the station in question wanted to go on leave for a few days. Chang Hung Yuet learned about this and at once applied in disguise for the job of Police substitute. When he was inadvertently given the job, his eyes beamed with joy for he saw again an opportunity for undermining the Police. But he was soon recognized by the smart senior who at once ordered his arrest, accusing him of being a Communist. He was taken to the Central Police Station in Canton in chains and at his trial he admitted with the greatest reluctance and after "inducement" had been applied that he was a paid agent of the Chinese Communist Party and that he was trying to get the Police to join him. He said that he told the Police officers that who ever would join the Communist Party would receive a subsidy of \$300 a month in addition to the regular salary that he was getting from the Government. He declared that he hoped to get the Police to join him in stirring up another rising in Canton. If it was successful, they were to be given high and lucrative Government positions. Many Police had promised him aid when the appointed time came, he finally confessed.

EXECUTED.

Police Commissioner Tang, who did the questioning, was most shocked at hearing of the corruption among his men. He gathered together all his loyal detectives and explained to them the seriousness of the situation. All the senior sergeants throughout Canton were secretly notified, and a thorough search was instituted in each Police circle. Over 80 suspected Policemen were arrested and brought to the Central Station, but over half of them were released as they were able to establish their innocence. The rest, are in custody awaiting trial. Four of the ring leaders, including the notorious Chang Hung Yuet were executed early this morning on the Red Flower Hill in the north eastern suburb of Canton.

The Canton authorities are flattered at their success in nipping another Communist conspiracy in the bud. They are now more careful than ever before in their measures for the protection of the city.

THE IRON HAND.**CANTON BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S ORDINANCES.****POWER AND ACTIVITIES GROWING.****MINOR CONCESSIONS TO MERCHANTS.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, October 24th.

The anti-Japanese boycott is being carried on in Canton with undiminished energy. The pickets of the Committee for the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan are as active as ever in watching, day and night, the principal thoroughfares of the city to prevent smuggling of the "boycotted goods". Seizures of Japanese goods are still of daily occurrence, although not so numerous as formerly. The merchants are now more cautious, realizing that they have got to obey the orders of this Committee. The Government is still taking a negative attitude, and declares that the boycott is an "act of the people". This allows the Committee to do just what it pleases and naturally it is not losing any chances.

JAPANESE GOODS DISAPPEARING.

Japanese goods, in the city are fast disappearing. Particularly electrical supplies, piece goods and marine products. The first two are now largely supplied by German firms, and to some extent by British and Americans. Marine products are scarcely replaceable, and the prices of these commodities are soaring. Prior to the boycott the American and European tradesmen in Canton had not been able to compete with the Japanese and Japan's loss has been America's and Europe's gain.

Judging from the pertinacity and increasing enthusiasm with which the officers of the Committee are working, it looks as if the boycott is going to continue unabated for a long time to come. The Committee has just selected by "competitive examination" held in its Headquarters on the South Bund 30 more young lecture-propagandists who are to travel all over Kwangtung telling people the reasons for the boycott movement and why their commodities cost them more. The young "stump orators" are paid by the Committee and are under their control.

The large quantities of confiscated goods at the Headquarters of the Committee are now being auctioned off, the articles going to the highest tenderers. The auction is governed by "rules and regulations" an account of which has already appeared in the *Daily Press*.

Because of the stubborn opposition of the merchants, the proposed stamp tax equal to 60 per cent. of the cost price of each article had to be rescinded after all. It will be remembered that the Committee had imposed this tax on the merchants dealing in Japanese goods, ordering them to stick stamps bought from the Committee on each Japanese article as it is sold. So far this has not been carried out.

RESISTANCE.

A good many stores in Canton, including the Sincere and the Sun Companies, have complied with the demands of the Committee and registered their goods of Japanese origin. But the majority still regard the Committee's orders with indifference.

With a few exceptions, the merchants are stubbornly refusing to pay the 30 per cent. *ad valorem* as demanded by the Committee. They claim that this would drive them into bankruptcy.

FIVE NEW RULES.

In view of these complaints the Committee, however, has been pleased to modify its former demands. It has to-day issued for the benefit of the merchants five new rulings respecting registration of goods of Japanese origin and the payment of the 30 per cent. which it calls "a big concession to the merchants after reconsideration." A free translation of these rulings follows:

1.—The anti-Japanese Boycott Committee was organized on June 19th. All Japanese goods imported prior to this date may be exempted from paying the 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

2.—Goods of Japanese origin imported between June 19th and July 20th must pay the 30 per cent. *ad valorem* to the Committee to be used as Funds for the Promotion of National Industries.

3.—All the boycotted goods seized from July 20th on will be confiscated.

4.—Merchants who registered their Japanese goods before September 30th but have not yet paid the first instalment of the 30 per cent., may have the period of payment extended to twice the period previously specified. Those who have already paid their first instalment of the 30 per cent. *ad valorem* levy need not pay any more.

5.—All merchants must register their goods of Japanese origin before October 31st. Failure to do this will result in the final seizure of all such goods still in stock. (Continued on next column.)

TWO OF CANTON'S TEMPLE.**PLANS FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.**

The Kwong Hou Temple in Canton, and the Hoi Tung Temple in Honam across the river, are classed among the five most ancient and most famous temples in the province of Kwangtung. They are both beautiful specimens of the ancient style of architecture.

In the irresistible march of modern progress and civilization, the old landmarks of the City of Rams are disappearing one by one, and in the last few years, this city has taken on a wonderfully new and changed aspect, such as to make it difficult for old timers who have not been here for some time to believe that this is the old city of mysteries.

It has been the sorrowful lament of many foreigners who entertain the most profound respect for China's ancient civilisation that the innumerable monuments to this past age throughout the country are gradually vanishing to make way for things new. But Canton's officials are making an attempt to save and preserve as many as possible of these relics of the past.

Preserving Relics.

Although many modern malloos have been opened up in Canton, there are still extensive areas of the old city practically untouched by modern development. In laying out plans for the new wide streets of the future, Mr. Pang Hui, head of the Bureau of Public Works, is endeavouring as far as possible to have the old landmarks preserved but yet be easily accessible within the new roads are laid out. With this end in view, and also to encourage posterity to take an interest in China's old civilisation, Mr. Pang proposes that the two temples mentioned above be placed under the control of his Bureau, and also that the premises be opened to the public. The many relics within will not be touched or changed in any way, and future generations will be enabled to view these things exactly as they were in the past.—*Canton Gazette*.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.**ANNUAL BAZAAR ON DECEMBER 9th.**

The first meeting of the 1928 Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was held on Wednesday. It was decided to hold the 1928 bazaar on the 9th December, and the preliminary arrangements are already well in hand. "Rose Day" (street sale of roses in aid of the Society's funds) will be on Saturday, December 1st.

Tickets (\$3 each) for the annual Motor Car Draw are already on sale. The first prize is a 5-seater 4-door Pontiac Six Sedan de Luxe.

The Committee have big responsibilities. The expenditure of the Society on relief to the poor and on the education of the children of the poor now amounts to about \$1,500 a month. A report will shortly be issued on the work of the Society during the past year, and it is hoped that, with this account of the year's valuable but unostentatious work of the Society before them, the generous public of Hong Kong will again extend to the 1928 bazaar that whole-hearted support which has resulted in the success of the Society's annual Bazaar in recent years, and has enabled the Society considerably to extend the scope of its activities among Hong Kong's poor.

JAPAN'S FEAR OF BOYCOTT.**THE REAL SINO-JAPANESE DIFFICULTY.**

Private advices from Japan which have been received in Hong Kong state that while the negotiations between Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, and Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, are proceeding satisfactorily, the real issue is not the Tainan incident but the matter of suppressing the activities of boycott agitators whenever Sino-Japanese differences crop up.

The attitude of the Japanese Government is that differences are bound to occur from time to time between even the most friendly Governments, but that negotiations for settlement are always rendered much more difficult by the activities of agitators. In future, whenever some matter arises urgently needing solution, both Governments should take prompt steps to suppress agitation. Mr. Yada is declared to have suggested Dr. Wang.

On the other hand, the Nationalist Government does not seem inclined to interfere with what are termed "popular movements." Dr. Wang maintaining that boycotts are the economic weapons of the people, and while the Nationalist Government would in no circumstances encourage such popular movements, nothing could be done to suppress them. Thus, the stumbling-block appears to be this question of State suppression of popular agitators.

INDIAN MONEY-LENDERS.**ANOTHER SUMMARY COURT CASE.****CAN BUSINESS BE CONDUCTED OUTSIDE REGISTERED PREMISES?****JUDGMENT RESERVED.**

Much has been written about the Indian money-lenders of Hong Kong. It has been said that their interest is exorbitant, and although they are not supposed to charge more than two per cent. per month by law, they had been in the custom of charging as much as ten per cent. per month. It is also a common custom to make a usurious sign for double the amount of the sum actually borrowed.

A case was heard at the Summary Court yesterday, afternoon before Mr. Justice P. J. Jacks, when Karpal Singh, a watchman at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, sued Ng Wai for the recovery of \$800, being money lent on November 11, 1927, plus \$40 interest being interest computed at 2 per cent. per month.

Mr. U. S. Russ appeared for the defendant, and Mr. D. L. Strellett was for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was that he lent the money to the defendant on the day mentioned at the Palace Hotel, his registered address, and that the whole transaction took place there. The actual amount lent was \$850 but in common with the usual practice, double the amount was signed for. The interest agreed upon was 2 per cent.

For the defence, Mr. Russ said that he would produce evidence to show that the loan was made outside the plaintiff's registered address, and that being so, plaintiff should be penalised because he had contravened the Money-Lenders Ordinance. It was further alleged that the money was not lent to the defendant, Ng Wai, it was lent to one Mok Tung, proprietor of the Cheong Tai Timber Yard. Ng Wai was signed as a witness or guarantor. The actual debtor was Mok Tung, whose manager had affixed the chop of the Cheong Tai Timber Yard on the promissory note.

Afraid of Money-Lenders.

After the defendant Ng Wai had given evidence in corroboration of Mr. Russ' statement an Indian named Kartar Singh was called to the witness-box. He said that he had been asked by Ng Wai to negotiate a loan for the Cheong Tai Timber Yard. He went to see the plaintiff about the matter because the latter had asked him to introduce business to him.

Witness said that the promissory note was written by him at the request of the plaintiff. The note was signed at the Cheong Tai Timber Yard. A chop was put to it by the manager of the yard. Plaintiff then requested the defendant Ng Wai to sign the note also saying that he trusted him because witness had introduced him and not the manager. This was done and the sum of \$250 was handed over to the manager of the yard. The whole transaction, witness added, took place at the yard and not at plaintiff's premises.

Mr. Russ: It had been suggested that you had a quarrel with plaintiff because he refused to lend you \$100 and that you have come here to commit perjury against him?—No, I never tried to borrow money from him. As a matter of fact he offered me \$50 not to give evidence in this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strellett, witness said that he was dealing in motor-cars.

Heavily Indebted.

Mr. Strellett: Whose cars?—I was in that business before but was now.

Mr. Strellett: I put it to you that you have not been dealing in motor-cars for years and years?—Yes, I am now looking for a job.

Mr. Strellett: At the present moment you are heavily involved with money-lenders in Hong Kong?—I am, but not with the plaintiff.

Mr. Strellett: But you have tried to get involved with the plaintiff?—No, but he has often asked me to introduce him to some good men who wanted to borrow money.

Mr. Strellett: You spend a good deal of your time standing in Chater Road. There is nothing wrong in it, you know, but you do, don't you?—No.

Mr. Strellett: Do you deny that you have been to the plaintiff at the Palace Hotel?—I did on several occasions, but not on that day when the note was signed.

Referring to further questions, witness said that on two previous occasions he had introduced business to the plaintiff.

"His Lordship Knows."

Witness again reiterated that he had never asked plaintiff for a loan for himself, adding "His Lordship knows that I have had trouble

MR. THATCHER AND HIS WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.**ENFORCEMENT OF HOME COURT DECISION.****LOCAL COURT ORDER MADE.**

An order made in an English Court in a maintenance claim by a European lady was mentioned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon when Walter Albert Thatcher, residing in the Colony, appeared as the defendant.

Under the terms of the order, the defendant's wife, Mrs. Dorothy Olive Thatcher, was to receive a maintenance allowance of two pounds sterling weekly for herself, ten shillings for their five-year-old child until the age of sixteen, and he was further to pay the costs amounting to 8s. 6d.

Defendant expressed his willingness to carry out the terms of the order so long as he had a job. He said that he had previously sent money to his wife under registered cover, but she had apparently not received it. However, he was glad to have the opportunity of paying the money into Court here for transmission to his wife.

His Worship said that the money could be drawn by Mrs. Thatcher from the Court in Bristol.

An order was accordingly made for the sum of £2 10s. to be paid into Court weekly commencing November 1st, the 8s. 6d. costs to be included in the first payment.

with the money-lenders. I have never again approached any of them."

Mr. Russ (re-examining): You have had a lot of experience about money lending, but do you know that for the benefit of the Court, they always put their registered address on the promissory notes, wherever the transaction might take place?—Yes, they do.

Mr. Russ: You are heavily involved with money-lenders; is this your reason for not daring to antagonise them?—Yes.

Mr. Russ: This is why you are giving your evidence unwillingly?—His Lordship: This is obvious.

The Rate of Interest.

The manager of the Cheong Tai Timber Yard then gave corroborative evidence and said that the rate of interest agreed upon was 8 per cent. per month, in other words, they had to pay \$20 a month for the loan of \$250. This rate of interest had been paid two months.

In the course of his cross-examination, Mr. Strellett drew witness's attention to the fact that on the promissory note the rate of interest mentioned was only 2 per cent. per month.

Mr. Russ said that it was common knowledge that Indian money-lenders always put two per cent. down, but there had been cases heard before the Court in which six and eight per cent. had been charged.

Not The "Palace Hotel Financial Corporation."

Mr. Russ at this stage said that he did not intend to call more witnesses. He thought that he had shown the Court that the transaction had taken place outside of the plaintiff's registered address. He asked his Lordship: Do you suppose for a moment that the Palace Hotel will turn their place into a money-lending office for the plaintiff, and allow a string of people to go to and fro.

Mr. Russ then went on to review the evidence given by the plaintiff. He criticised it as being absurd and unbelievable. He thought that his evidence was very strong. The Chinese witness had given a very satisfactory account of the transaction and was not shaken in cross-examination.

"His One Object in Life."

As to the witness Kartar Singh, Mr. Russ said, that his one object in life was to conciliate the money-lenders, and he had come to Court, under subpoena, to give evidence as to what had happened. By doing so, Mr. Russ added, Kartar Singh would have earned for himself the enmity of the money-lenders.

Mr. Russ concluded that if his Lordship was satisfied as to the facts of the case, he would then deal with the law to show that a registered money-lender could not transact business outside of his registered address.

His Lordship: I believe the facts are against you, Mr. Russ.

Mr. Russ: Then it is no use for me to deal with the law.

Mr. Strellett: If your Lordship thinks that the facts are against my friend, I need not say any more, but I would like to point out, as a matter of principle, that the law says that a registered money-lender can transact business anywhere he likes. He has only to keep his proper address before the public and not to entice them. There is nothing which says that he cannot transact business wherever he likes.

Mr. Russ disagreed and quoted several authorities in support of his contention. His Lordship said that he would reserve judgment to consider the legal points.

CARPETS

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(Signed) RALPH A. CORRE,
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NOTICE.

M.C.L. PRISON BRANCH.
STOP WATCH COMPETITION.

THE WATCH will be Wound and Sealed on 1st NOVEMBER at 10.30 A.M.
It will be placed in a Sealed Case in MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
The Time at which the Watch Stops and the Time of the Winning Ticket will be advertised.

In the event of the Actual Time Ticket Not Having Been Sold, the Next Nearest Numbered Ticket after the Second at which the Watch Stops will be the Winner.
Holders of Books of Tickets are requested to return the Counterfoils, Unsold Tickets, and Money for Tickets Sold, to Mr. JILLOTT, WARDEN, MESS. WINDHAM STREET on or before the 31st OCTOBER, 1928.

Tickets issued but Not Paid for by that Date will be CANCELLED. [6304]

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NOTICE.

THE SHOWROOM at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, will be REMOVED to New Premises at No. 12, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL (POWELL'S BUILDING), on the 29th INSTANT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents. [6305]

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of OCTOBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land at Sham-shui-poi, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1888, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	New Kowloon 70.	A Chung Shui Sham-shui-poi.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	2.150	14	\$340
			As per sale plan.			

[6306]

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of OCTOBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2148.	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 1938, Par Tai Street, Ma Tau Kok.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	About 1.950	34	\$363
			As per sale plan.			

[6307]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONG KONG Jockey Club Annex, on FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1928, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,

H. R. FORSYTH,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 12th Oct., 1928. [6344]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG Jockey Club, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1928. [6374]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONG KONG.

THE FOURTH PAYMENT of SCHOOL FEES (1928-9) is due on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will be held in NOVEMBER and PROMOTIONS made the LAST WEEK in NOVEMBER.

NOVEMBER is a Good Time for New Boys to join the School. The NEW YEAR'S WORK Begins on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd. The NEW SYLLABUS will be issued in NOVEMBER. French will be added as a Class Subject in the Senior Classes. Chinese is compulsory for all Boys. The CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS will be from about WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, to about MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1929.

W. T. FATHERSTONE,
Headmaster. [6396]

MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCE FAIR.

THE Executive Committee Cordially requests the pleasure of the presence of the General Public at the INAUGURAL CEREMONY of the FAIR on SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1928, at 9 P.M.

COL. LUARTE VEIGA,
Chairman. [6391]

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[6595]

EXPERIENCED British Lady STENOGRAPHER (now in Shanghai) desires immediate Employment.—Address: Box No. 6885, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6385]

BIRTH.

DONALDSON.—At Peak Hospital, Hong Kong, on October 25th, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. DONALDSON, a daughter. [6393]

DEATH.

EHLERS.—At Tokyo, on October 16th, ALBERT EHLERS, formerly of Nickel and Lyons, Ltd., Kobe, in his sixty-fourth year.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bunn Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, October 26th, 1928.

THE DISARMAMENT FIASCO.

The British White Paper setting forth the course of the recent disarmament negotiations between Great Britain and France finally dispels the idea that the abolition of armed forces can be arranged by round table conferences. Recriminations in this matter are useless. Each nation has its own point of view and can present a clear case for the reasonableness of its demands and the great generosity shown in its concessions. America, for example, can claim that as regards Naval armaments she is easily in a position to outbid any nation on earth. Instead she is content to accept "parity." Unfortunately, her definition of "parity" is to any British admiral "overwhelming superiority." Having failed with America, England opened negotiations with France, her nearest neighbour. This intention was duly announced and at once aroused a storm of suspicion. The action of an enterprising journalist with an eye for keyhole information did not help matters. So while the negotiations were still in an incomplete stage they have had to be disclosed and any chance of carrying them to a degree of real usefulness has been obliterated. It all shows,

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as we have already pointed out, that when we get down to "brass tacks" any scheme of disarmament by agreement and bargaining is impracticable.

The British scheme seemed hopeful and, indeed, the only possible line of advance was to define clearly the size and gun power of the various types of warship and then to bargain as to how many each nation should be allowed. But the whole policy has failed because it has been based on the false foundation of an attempted estimate of relative power in time of war. It has visualised a state of war and the strength that each nation could be expected to exert. But the thing is incalculable because human nature and moral factors are as important in warfare as material strength. History is full of impossible victories ever since the Greek thousands threw back the Persian millions. Military leaders are fully aware of this and they realise the hopeless complexity of the task they have been set—this artificial and proportionate estimation of their respective countries' needs for self-defence and maintenance of proper influence in the councils of the nations.

War, though unpleasant in many ways, was until recent times a supportable proposition and a gallant adventure. Now modern science has made it insupportable, and the curious thing is that while there has been haggling over cruisers and conscript reserves the really decisive factors of the future, chemical and aerial warfare, have been ignored. There has been no question of limiting the number of professors engaged on the discovery

of diabolical gases or any suggestion that each nation should employ so many such gentlemen of certain carefully measured standards of brain power. In fact the limitation of national defences on the lines recently attempted is demonstrably absurd.

The only course is to leave the whole thing alone. Every nation protests that it has no aggressive intentions and it might be worth while listening to such assurances. The British navy has not been an instrument of tyranny during its long supremacy following the Napoleonic wars and we cannot believe that any nation has much desire to annex hostile territory. Britain cannot disarm, while other nations refuse a similar self-sacrifice, but perhaps in the course of time it will be seen that armaments are futile and that a nation burdened with them is as ridiculous as Duclat's immortal Tartaria who stalked about his peaceful town of Tarascon loaded with carbines, pistols and a cavalry sabre.

Two Chinese cases of small-pox and one of diphtheria were reported on Wednesday.

The Land Investment Company has now completed its new garage on the Peak. Thirty cars can be accommodated.

A Chinese was fined \$4 at the Kowloon Court yesterday morning for carrying six pigeons in a basket only large enough for four.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 29th amounted to 51,186 tons, and the sales during the period to 70,895 tons.

The Christmas and New Year parcel mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on November 10th. The mail will be carried by the s.s. Macedonia and is due in London on December 14th.

Messrs. N. Lazarus, the well-known ophthalmic opticians, now of 13, Queen's Road Central, opposite their old premises, have kindly sent us a couple of bridge scores "as a small souvenir of our change of premises."

On account of the low water and bad state of the river, the Canton steamers have arrived very late the last few days. However, the s.s. Taihan left Canton at 3 p.m. yesterday, an hour and a half earlier than usual, and got to Hong Kong after 10 p.m.

"The Student Prince in Old Heidelberg" which has been drawing excellent houses at the Queen's Theatre since Wednesday will be shown again to-day and to-morrow. The picture is a screen version of the well-known play. Massive settings and faithful reproductions of old German castles are features of the picture. Ramon Novarro and Norma Shearer are the Principals.

The manager of the Wah Tung Bank, alleged to the police on October 12th that a foki of the bank had on that day absconded with \$25,000. However, on Wednesday the manager went again to the police to clear his employee's name. It appears that during the manager's absence the foki had deposited the money in a branch of the bank in Sancheong in Toishan district.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning a Chinese coolie, employed by Messrs. Corney & Co., was sentenced to six months' hard labour on each of three counts of theft of clothing of the foki's quarters in order that he might collect his own property, and instead of doing so he took money and clothing belonging to three other foki of the firm.

Late arrivals at the Kowloon Wharf yesterday morning who were still hopeful of reaching the office before 9.30 got a shock when they saw the hands of the big clock at the railway station registering ten! Some gaped apprehensively, and hurriedly glanced at the wrist-watches, but were relieved on reaching the ferry to find that the station clock had stopped. At 11.15 time it was working normally again, and no further nervous shocks were sustained.

One week's formal remand was granted by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning in the case in which two Chinese are charged separately with the returning from banishment. At the first hearing one accused said he had been placed on the s.s. Wing On by the Macao authorities. The other accused said that he had been deported from Macao for "being unemployed." The police intimated that enquiries would have to be made in Macao.

The first dance of the season under the auspices of the St. Peter's Young Men's Club was held yesterday evening at the Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. There was a good attendance and the event proved most enjoyable. Lane, Crawford's orchestra supplied the latest dance music which was thoroughly appreciated.

A pilot of a Handley Page air liner, which flew over the Channel recently reported on reaching Croydon that the fog was so low lying that although ships were hidden from his view the masts rose above it. The fog was so dense that the ships had to use their fog-horns, and the pilot of the air liner could see puffs of steam rise above the fog each time the horns were blown.

Frank Moss, the former Aston Villa captain, who was ordered off during the match between Aston Villa and Manchester United at Villa Park on August 27th and afterwards placed on the transfer list by his club, has been suspended for a month. In the same match J. Hanson, the Manchester United inside right, was also ordered off, and he has been severely censured.

A doctor was severely criticised recently by a coroner and jury for not attending an injured child until three hours after the accident. His explanation was in part that the parents had not paid his bills for years. The jury seemed to think that this was no explanation at all. But doctors have to live. They begin to earn money from their profession later than almost any other men in any other walk of life, and after an exceedingly expensive training. They are splendidly responsive to the humanitarian calls made upon them. Yet they may claim they should not be expected to attend people for nothing that should a dairyman to give away his milk or a cobbler to supply free shoes on demand. The jury seemed to consider one point. They should have directed a rider against the thousands upon thousands of people who habitually leave their doctors' and dentists' bills to be settled last of all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KOWLOON MORTUARY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The body of a foreigner believed to be the unfortunate seaman who was missing since the 22nd inst. from the s.s. President Jackson was recovered from the Harbour and conveyed to the Kowloon Mortuary according to the news in the Press the corpse will be lying there until the 30th instant when the steamer returns from Manila for the purpose of identification. If the s.s. President Jackson had left for U.S.A. instead would the corpse be left in the Mortuary until the return of this steamer scheduled to arrive here on the 31st December, 1928? Is there any sense in keeping the body another 5 days before the order is given for burial?

I would like to know what are the provisions in the local Ordinances in regard to such cases. Is there no limit of time for burial of unknown corpses? The highly offensive odour emanating from the Kowloon Mortuary causing in many cases nausea has been the subject of very unfavourable comment in the past. It is high time that the indignity of taxpayers who reside in the vicinity of the Mortuary and those who make use of Waterloo Road to and from Ho Mun Tin and Kowloon Hospital to move in the matter. That the Mortuary should continue to remain in the present site is nothing short of a public scandal. All mortuaries should be miles away from residential areas.

The Sanitary Board Inspectors are not slow in seizing and cooking in denning foodstuffs, etc., unfit for human consumption but the Government should not lose sight of the fact that air is most essential to human life, therefore every step should be taken to prevent the air from being contaminated by putrefaction and or dead bodies in a high state of decomposition. If Mr. J. P. Braga and the other energetic members of the Sanitary Board will press the Government to have all mortuaries removed from residential districts they will earn the gratitude of the community and—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, October 25th.

RATEPAYER.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, at 5.25 p.m., stated:—
Pressure is highest over the Sea of Japan.
The typhoon is situated about 250 miles east of Manila, moving north. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, fine.

THE TYPHOON.

A message issued from Manila at 9.30 p.m. states that the typhoon is in Long. 128° E., Lat. 15° N., receding north-eastward.

HOME OR HONG KONG?

LIVELY Y.M.C.A. DEBATE.

A QUESTION THAT EXERCISES ALL OF US.

The European Y.M.C.A. made a capital start yesterday evening with their debating season. A good number were present and the subject under discussion was "That this meeting is of the opinion that life in Hong Kong is preferable to life at Home."

There is no need to emphasise the happiness of the choice. Everyone has ideas on the matter. Some of us feel quite deeply about it and the eloquence of a thousand post-tiffin arguments was again expressed yesterday evening. The speakers knew what they wanted to say and the number of quips was a feature of the debate.

Back Up The Debates!

Mr. P. S. Cassidy, the President of the debating session in a few introductory remarks said he hoped that the initial enthusiasm would last out better than it did in the previous season. He hoped that it would be possible to arrange another debate, on lines that were so successful before, with the ladies of the Helena May Institute. Public speaking was more than a pleasant accomplishment; it was a real asset in life. Incidentally it was a safety valve, and in Hong Kong there was rather too much self-repression.

"Better Out Here!"

Mr. E. W. Price, the proposer of the motion, showed himself an out-and-out Hong Kong-ite, or to be quite accurate, Kowloon-ite, for he had some amusing things to say about the "mist-girt island." You had, he insisted, to consider conditions at Home as a whole—the unemployment, slumdom, the appalling inequality of wealth. Every one in the room had left England of his own free will—because he thought things would be better out here, and most people stayed for the same reason. When he last left home he remembered how his taxi-driver looked enviously at baggage labelled for Hong Kong and said "My word, I wish I were you." That spirit was pretty general at Home.

"I Want To Go Home."

Mr. P. Sands who led the opposition, emphasised the strangeness of scenes and conditions and the irritating effect it had on the mind. Anything one liked one compared with home—we were all birds of passage, counting the time when our contracts should be up. We wanted to get home. Obviously we preferred home. We couldn't understand the people, we always thought the comrade was cheating us, we never knew what the Chinese were going to do next—simply because we were strangers here. Many of us lived from mail day to mail day. The scenery here, with its land slides and its scars, made by the P.W.D., couldn't compare with the down and moors of England.

"Boys!"

Mr. H. Bruson seconding the motion, emphasised that Hong Kong had about the most beautiful and most interesting harbour in the world. Life was enjoyable and interesting to anyone worth anything. We got a lot of things here, notably the services of "the boys," wherever we liked going for him, that we should find ourselves missing at Home.

Too Much Masking!

Mr. T. J. Price, who made one of the speeches of the evening, was a "die hard" for home. In the offices, in games, everywhere you found the "masking" spirit. In what office at home could you smoke "chains"? One of the worst things about life here was the break up of home life. Children had to be sent home just when they needed their parents most. There were a lot of tragedies behind life here which he needn't emphasise. Turning to the lighter side, Mr. Price spoke of the "two million surplus women," which, after all, meant you were made a lot of at Home while out here you had to be Adonis and Croesus rolled into one if you wanted a look in! Why in Hong Kong there wasn't a country lane!

Lively discussion followed and eventually the motion was lost by one vote.

ENGINES RACE TO REPULSE BAY.

A GRASS FIRE.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon two fire appliances from the Central Station were seen racing through Queen's Road on their way to Repulse Bay, a message having come for assistance.

The appliances were on the scene of the trouble in quick time and the Peak Police Station also despatched one of their small pumps—the motor cycle outfit.

The fire was among a heap of grass on the fore shore and an area of between 20 and 30 feet was well alight. It was put out in a little while.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TSINAN INCIDENT.

EIGHT MAIN POINTS AT ISSUE.

Great progress was made in all subjects dealt with at the conference between Mr. Wang and Mr. Yada at Nanking, and settlements were reached of the Nanking, Hankow and Tsinan incidents, the last of which was expected to cause a great deal of trouble.

Another subject under discussion was that of treaty revision. At the outset Mr. Yada firmly maintained that the validity of the old treaty between China and Japan must be admitted as a necessary antecedent to any discussion. Mr. Wang pointed out that Great Britain, France and the United States had all expressed their willingness to discuss the question of treaty revision, and he urged Japan to follow this lead. According to the vernacular press Mr. Yada yielded this point.

The general view of the Japanese papers is that Japan may not insist upon China's formal withdrawal of the abrogation of the treaty, as long as a definite assurance is given that the provisional regulations will not be put into force. In case of necessity, however, it is pointed out that Japan's attitude to the treaty question may be utilised as a medium for bargaining with the Nationalist Government upon some other matters.

Instead of the apparent success of these negotiations there is some fear felt in Nanking that the whole conference is little more than a gesture by Baron Tanaka, who has been driven to take this action by merchant interests in the hope of putting an end to the anti-Japanese boycott.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 25th.
To-day is the seventh day of the conference at Nanking between the Foreign Minister, Mr. C. T. Wang, and the Japanese delegate, Mr. Yada, Consul-General at Shanghai. The eight main points at issue between China and Japan are the Nanking and Hankow incidents in March and April last year, the Tsinan incident last May, the continued occupation of Tsinanfu and the Shantung railway zone by Japanese forces, treaty revision, tariff revision, the future status of Manchuria and the question of the Nationalist Government recognising unsecured loans made by the Japanese to the Peking Government.

The Chinese maintain that the proceeds of some of these loans were used to finance campaigns against the Nationalists. Japan is pressing that these loans, aggregating £300,000,000 sterling, be a charge upon the Chinese Customs as a *quid pro quo* of Japan's acceptance of the institution of a graduated increase in Chinese tariff rates, subject to a conventional tariff with Japan involving reciprocal duties on certain articles with the object of preventing China shutting out the huge trade in cheap Japanese cotton goods.

The "Incidents."
The conference has resulted in lengthy but satisfactory discussions of the Nanking incident, over which agreement is not likely to present any serious difficulty. The differences over the Hankow incident are comparatively minor, while the atmosphere in connection with treaty revision is described as favourable.

Negotiation of the settlement of the Tsinan incident however bristles with difficulties, especially in view of the fact that Chinese losses of life and property as a result of the Japanese bombardment of Tsinanfu were very heavy. Another difficulty is the continued retention of a Japanese garrison in Shantung, as well as the fact that public opinion in China and Japan is diametrically opposed on the question of who started the trouble at Tsinanfu.

Outstanding Issues.
The subjects of Manchuria and the unsecured loans are hitherto untouched, and do not appear likely to be discussed at the conference until agreement has been reached on the other issues.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates have found their labours very heavy, and it is probable that the conference will adjourn soon, permitting Mr. Yada to report fully to Tokyo and leaving Mr. Wang free to take up treaty revision negotiations with the Italian Minister and the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, who are at present at Nanking.

While Chinese officials are satisfied with the progress of negotiations a feeling of uneasiness pervades Nanking that the conference is a mere gesture on the part of Baron Tanaka. Thus he may meet the demands of commercial opinion in Japan that the Tanaka Government, in order to ease the anti-Japanese boycott, should negotiate a settlement of outstanding issues with the Nationalist Government. On the other hand, while it will also ensure that no fresh Sino-Japanese crisis shall mar the peaceful atmosphere of the Emperor's forthcoming enthronement.

TSINAN INCIDENT SETTLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 25th.
At the conference this afternoon Messrs. Wang and Yada reached agreement on treaty revision, and the Tsinan, Nanking and Hankow incidents. The terms of settlement of the Tsinan incident are reported to be that Japan agrees to withdraw her troops from Shantung, but demands guarantees for the future safety of her nationals. Both sides agree to compensate the other's nationals for losses of lives and property. An international committee will be appointed to find out who was responsible for starting the trouble. It is expected that China and Japan will sidestep the question of the validity of the old Sino-Japanese treaties and will proceed to negotiate new treaties on a basis of full equality.

The settlement of the Nanking incident is similar to the others, the Nationalist Government expressing regret and agreeing to compensate Japanese subjects for their losses. The Hankow incident was settled with no difficulty. Mr. Wang and Mr. Yada will now submit the terms to their respective Governments for approval.

TREATY REVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25th.
Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yada resumed negotiations at the former's residence in Nanking yesterday morning, and discussions lasted until noon. The problem of treaty revision was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Yada insisted on his previous opinion that until the conclusion of a new treaty the old one must be considered valid. Later he was prevailed to modify his attitude by Dr. Wang, who pointed out that France, Great Britain and the United States had been willing to conclude new treaties.

It is now considered that the problem of treaty revision has been settled as Mr. Yada has tacitly agreed to Dr. Wang's view. As to the Tsinan incident no agreement has been reached as yet but it is hoped that further discussions to-day will overcome all difficulties in connection with this problem.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 25th.
The vernacular papers are taking a rather less optimistic view of the outcome of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, while Government circles intimate that it is not as satisfactory as was at first hoped, though they see no cause for pessimism.

Though still declaring that Nanking must withdraw her abrogation of the treaty, it is generally believed that Japan's insistence will be used for bargaining, and that the Government will not press for formal withdrawal provided that some sort of assurance is received that the provisional regulations will not be put into practice.

B.A.T. RESISTS EXTORTION.

ILLEGAL TAXES OPPOSED.

TIENSIN FACTORY SHUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENSIN, Oct. 25th.
The British American Tobacco Company's factory here, which is the largest local industry, is being closed down with the result that 4,000 Chinese employees will be thrown out of work.

A special Tax Bureau was recently formed with the express purpose of taxing the tobacco leaf going to the B.A.T. Factory, and two shipments of leaf were confiscated as the Company refused to pay the tax owing to its illegality.

It was pointed out that the "anti-Red" taxes enforced when Tientsin was under the Northern regime were still functioning, and with the new "extortions" taxes in North China are the highest ever imposed. The officials collecting the tax possess no sanction from any government.

KUOMINTANG ACTIVITIES.

[Wah Tsai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25th.
The Central Kuomintang in Nanking has decided to make preparations for the calling of the "Third National Kuomintang Delegate Conference," which is considered by the Kuomintang as the highest body from which the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang receives its authority.

Before the opening of this conference, it must, however, insist that Kuomintang members renew the registration of their names so as to secure a reliable number of electors within the jurisdiction of each Kuomintang branch throughout the country, to select their delegates to the conference. The period for registration will be extended to the end of this year.

Meanwhile the Central Kuomintang has taken up the problem of reshaping its aims and policy for a popular movement. Hereafter, the Kuomintang will in the first place attach importance to the educational campaign. Afforestation and highway construction will also be encouraged, while the Central Government will make a serious attempt to improve social hygiene throughout the country.

CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT?

[Wah Tsai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25th.
Important discussion in connection with the problem of reinstating the ex-staff members of the former military headquarters and the navy department in the new military and navy departments under the Executive Council took place yesterday at a meeting which was attended by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, General Tan Yen Kai, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin and others. It has been decided to elect Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin and General Ho Ying Ching and two others to form a commission to investigate this matter.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 25th.
Pointing out that the Nationalist Government authorities, like the former regime, are still exercising unequal treatment towards women in connection with the appointment of Government officials, the Women's Society has petitioned the Municipality for the removal of this sex-discrimination.

NEW ORGANISATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 25th.
The Military Council will be abolished at the end of the month and the Ministry of War will be inaugurated on November 1st.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 25th.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has established a national cotton inspection bureau to gather reports on cotton cultivation in China with a view to introducing improved methods.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25th.
The *Kuo Min* learns that the Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Nations has been instructed to go to China in December and establish general and direct contact with the Chinese Government.

BRITISH RAILWAY SMASH.

LONDON-ABERDEEN EXPRESS.

DASH INTO GOODS TRAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 25th.
Four persons have been killed and three injured in a collision between a London to Aberdeen passenger train and a goods train at Lookerbie in Dumfriesshire. The collision took place at 3.15 in the morning. The fatalities are among the drivers and firemen of the two trains.

The express, which was drawn by two engines, ran into the rear of the goods train, and the two engines and the leading van were hurled into a field alongside the line. The following six coaches were derailed.

The three injured passengers are not badly hurt. It appears that two luggage vans in the front of the train saved the passenger section of the train from possible disaster.

The main line is blocked as a result of the accident while the telegraph wires are down. The guard of the goods train is reported to be missing.

FOKKER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION.

FINANCIAL GROUP TAKES CONTROL.

COMPANY'S MINORITY INTEREST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.
The Fokker Company announces that it is relinquishing the control of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation in favour of a financial group which has subscribed \$4,000,000. This group will manufacture all types of aircraft from sports models to giant bombers, while the Fokker Company retains a minority interest and will concentrate on designing and developing new types.

GERMAN INSTRUCTORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25th.
Colonel Max Bauer, an artillery expert and protégé of Ludendorff, with five German assistants is due this week-end to take up duties in connection with the training of Chinese infantry. With the twenty Germans who arrived in Nanking a month ago this makes about thirty Germans who are engaged by the Nationalist Government to act as military and police advisers, positions which British subjects are not permitted to accept.

BIG NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

\$19,900,000 IN AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 25th.
It is learned on good authority that negotiations are in progress for floating a loan of \$19,900,000 by the Oriental Development Company on the New York market. The deal is virtually completed and it is expected that it will be signed on November 10th. It is understood that the loan will be issued at 80 with interest at 5 1/2 per cent, and will be redeemable in thirty years.

HUGE FIRE IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 25th.
Over 700 houses, including a number of important buildings, in the main portion of the town of Wakana, northern Hokkaido, have been reduced to ashes as a result of a conflagration which broke out shortly after midnight and raged for several hours. Two persons lost their lives in the conflagration.

SIR ABE BAILEY'S GENEROSITY.

AID FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24th.
The Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs says that Sir Abe Bailey, the well-known racehorse owner and South African magnate, has endowed the Institute with £5,000 a year during his life-time, and has arranged the continuance of the endowment after his death.

Sir Abe Bailey's gift of £100,000 in the form of 1,250 quarterly payments in perpetuity to the Institute of International Affairs was made in a letter to the Prince of Wales, who is head of the Institute. His Highness replied gratefully accepting.

The Institute was founded in 1920 by Lord Balfour, Rt. Hon. Mr. J. R. Clynes, Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil for the study of international affairs, and found a permanent home in 1923 at Chatham House presented by the Canadians, Colonel and Mrs. Leonard. It was granted the Royal Charter defining its strictly non-political character.

Wide Organisation.

It comprises 1,500 members with branches in Australia, and Canada, the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions and the Viceroy of India being honorary presidents.

The council of the Institute has estimated that £10,000 a year is required, and Sir Abe Bailey hopes that the remaining £5,000 will be provided by the business community in accordance with the example of the Bank of England, which contributes £200 a year.

Sir Abe Bailey in his final letter to the secretary of the Institute rejoices to learn that the Institute will represent Great Britain at the Institute of Pacific Relations and will be entitled to send parties to its conferences in the Far East.

SETBACK FOR THE BISHOPS.

LONDON DIOCESAN SYNOD'S DECISION.

RECOMMENDATIONS REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24th.
The London Diocesan Synod sitting in secret session for seven hours to-day at St. Martin's-in-the-Field Church, rejected four out of the six suggestions addressed to it by the Bishop of London on the use of the Revised Prayer Book.

The Bishop of London recommended the use of the Revised Prayer Book with only minor restrictions in accordance with the majority of Bishops after their private Session at Lambeth Palace at the end of last month.

The Bishops agreed on a course which went far to establish the innovations which Parliament rejected, authorising them where consent of the laity could be obtained. The rejection by the Synod of the London Diocese is a quite unexpected setback for development.

It is officially stated that 1,068 of the clergy participated in the voting of the Synod, by ballot. Their decision, it is thought, will gravely affect the application of the policy outlined by the Bishops.

TERRITORIAL ARMY REPORT.

INCREASED NUMBER OF RECRUITS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 24th.
Official returns show that during the recruiting year ended September 30th last, 29,033 men were approved for service in the Territorial Army, being an increase of 6,468 on the total for the previous year. The total Territorial strength, exclusive of Permanent Staff, on October 1st was 6,856 officers and 133,027 other ranks.

BRITAIN'S WONDER MOTOR ROAD.

AN UNIQUE PROJECT.

SPEEDWAY FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 24th.
The Brighton Town Council has signified its approval of the proposal to construct a motor road speedway between London and Brighton.

All that is necessary before construction can begin is that a special Bill be passed by Parliament and the necessary financial arrangements be made. The cost is estimated at £3,000,000.

The object of the road is to provide direct access for the enormous traffic now passing between London and Brighton. The road is only for motor traffic, all of which will be required to pay a toll fee of varying amount. Small motor cars, for instance, will be asked to pay about 4d. for the whole journey.

For motor omnibuses, eighteen stops will be provided, and there will be overhead footbridges for the use of inhabitants from adjoining villages who may wish to join them.

The illumination of the road by night is to be carried out by 25,000 coloured reflectors, which are to be set up at intervals of fifteen yards.

If and when completed, the road will be without parallel in Europe.

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR KESWICK.

CHINESE DOCTOR SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24th.
A case exciting great interest concluded at the Carlisle Assizes to-day with the sentence of death on Dr. Chung-yi Miao, who described himself as an American Doctor of Jurisprudence and the son of a rich Chinese legislator.

The indictment upon which he was arraigned was that of murder of his wife.

A witness, Miss Elsie Smith, ex-Principal of a girls' college in Hong Kong, described deceased as "the cultured daughter of a prosperous Chinese merchant" and stated that she had been in charge of her father's collection of porcelain at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Dr. Miao and his wife arrived for their honeymoon in the Lake district in May from America. On the following day the wife was found strangled in a lane near Keswick. The victim of the crime was the daughter of Mr. Siu Ying Chow, a wealthy business-man of Macao who dealt in real estate, opium and curio. She was born in Hong Kong and after studying at St. Stephen's College she went to New York University and returned later to Hong Kong. Miss Siu Wei Sheung inherited a great deal of her father's ability and was for some time his assistant and confidante. When he died his will showed that besides leaving her a large sum of money he had taken the unusual course of making her his sole executrix. She was in charge of the valuable stock in the stall taken by the firm at Wembley Exhibition and later, while on a business trip to New York, she met her future husband. She was said at the time to have taken \$200,000 or \$400,000 worth of curio to dispose of in the United States.

Her engagement was a short one and the tragic honeymoon was spent in England. Miss Siu, as she then was, had many friends in the Colony, being generally known as the "million dollar girl" and the "Opium King's daughter."

The convicted man, an American-born Chinese, has been in Hong Kong on one or two visits. Local doubts are expressed about his supposed doctorate of law at Chicago University.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has held a meeting to consider the matter, after which it was officially stated that it had been learned that the Government had decided not to employ Communists unless they renounced Communism. This decision has been taken by the Government, it is stated, because it felt that the employment of such men was incompatible with their loyalty to the State.

SUPPORT FOR SMITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, Oct. 25th.
Senator Norris of the Progressive party announces that he will support Governor Al Smith in the Presidential election.

WILKINS' EXPEDITION SETS OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTE VIDEO, Oct. 24th.
Sir George Wilkins' South Polar Expedition sailed aboard the Norwegian whaler *Hektoen* to-day, en route for Deception Island, which will be the main base of the Expedition.

RIGHTS OF RUSSIAN BONDHOLDERS.

NEW COMMITTEE'S POWER.

CHECK ON FRESH LOANS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 24th.

Importance is attached in financial circles to the formation of an International Committee, with Lord Revelstoke as Chairman, to protect the interests of Russian bondholders. There are represented on this body an imposing list of Associations covering the principal European countries.

It is announced that the Committee will concern itself exclusively with bonded debts constituting a direct obligation of the Russian Government, or of any Russian Municipality, or containing the guarantee of either of these authorities.

No Hospitality.

The Associations represented on the Committee bind themselves not to conclude any separate settlement in respect of the said debts, either with the Russian Government or with any successor State, nor to be a party to any arrangement unless the benefits of such arrangement are open to be shared on an equal footing by all nationals of the countries represented on the Committee.

The Committee disclaims any political aims or motive of hostility toward Russia, its sole objects being to safeguard the interests of bondholders.

A Powerful Body.

The influential nature of the Committee is indicated by the names appearing on it. They include Mr. Lionel Rothschild and Lord Revelstoke, for Great Britain; representatives of the Societe Generale Credit Lyonnais and the Comptoir National Descompte de Paris for France; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Dutch Stock Exchange, for Holland; and Mendelssohn, Bleichroder and the Disconto Gesellschaft, for Germany. The newspapers remark that the Committee is powerful enough to place the position of Russian bondholders before any Russian Government which should desire to raise fresh loans before considering the rights of existing bonds.

COMMUNISTS AND THE STATE.

DISMISSAL FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

T.U.C. ENQUIRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24th.
An important point regarding the ineligibility of Communists for service in the Government has been raised by the dismissal from Woolwich Arsenal of a mechanic.

The employee concerned is named Percy Glading, and it is stated that he was dismissed because he was an avowed Communist. The Communist Party has taken the matter up by issuing a manifesto denouncing this "victimisation."

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has held a meeting to consider the matter, after which it was officially stated that it had been learned that the Government had decided not to employ Communists unless they renounced Communism.

This decision has been taken by the Government, it is stated, because it felt that the employment of such men was incompatible with their loyalty to the State. The Council of the T.U.C. has decided to make enquiries from the Government on the point raised.

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HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT

November 3rd,

9.15 p.m.

AT THE CITY HALL.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLONY

15 Rounds

Signalman MORRIS v. Marine FRASER
H.M.S. Magnolia, H.M.S. Tamir

WELTERWEIGHT

10 Rounds

A.B. MOORE v. A.B. SAUNDERS
H.M.S. Cumberland, H.M.S. Seraph

BANTAMS

5 Rounds

A.B. VAHEY v. H. MAJOR
H.M.S. Seraph, Hong Kong

MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST

8 Rounds

Piper SMITH v. Gunner AVIS
2nd K.O.S.B. v. 12th Heavy Battery
R.G.A.

FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST

10 Rounds

Signalman SHONS v. A.B. CASTLE
H.M.S. Seraphis, H.M.S. Cumberland

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S FOR MEMBERS OF THE HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, 31st October, and

Thursday, 1st November.

GENERAL PUBLIC:

Friday, 2nd and Saturday, 3rd November.

Ringside Seats \$5;
Others \$3 and \$1.

CRICKET NOTES.

The week end, as often in October, gave us ideal cricketing weather, but, owing to the drought, pitches are rapidly baking harder and harder and it is much to be feared that, unless we get a good downpour within another month, they will not stand the wear and tear of the season. Some of them are already bumping nastily and if, as seems likely, stringent restrictions on the use of water have soon to be enforced, they are bound to get steadily worse.

The first match played in the 1st League resulted in a convincing victory for the K.C.C. over the I.R.C. Batting first the Indians made a very poor start against Ross' off-breaks but then H. A. Rumjahn and A. H. Madar came together and put on 80 in an hour by good though somewhat lucky cricket. Several chances in the slips were not taken and things looked bad for the K.C.C. until Goodwin, whose first spell had been unproductive, came on again and finished off the innings in seven further overs in which he got 5 wickets (all clean bowled) for 15 runs, an excellent bit of bowling which augurs well for his team's prospects in the League.

Kowloon did not have much trouble in getting the necessary runs, thanks mainly to another very fine knock by E. F. Fincher, whose 67 included 9 fours, but there were only a very few minutes to go when the winning hit was made.

The only other League match was that in the 2nd Division between the Police and the I.R.C. 2nd. The Indians had 180 on the board for 4 wickets, but then Alexander ran through the tail and ended up with the excellent analysis of 6 for 40. Set to make 157 to win the Police failed by 33, despite a good effort by Lacey. Most of them found the bowling of the two youngsters, J. M. A. and A. M. Rumjahn, a bit too good for them.

To come now to the "friendlies," the H.K.C.C. Married v. Single game was quite a good one. Six of the bachelors got into double figures, Owen Hughes being top scorer with 34, a good and steady knock, but the feature of the innings was the untiring work of Col. Christian. He bowled unchanged for nearly two hours during which he sent down 23 overs with 9 maidens and got 4 wickets for 65. Some of us remember him as a predecessor in the Gunners of Havlock Davis and as the fast bowler of the 1912-13 Season when he got 5 Shanghai wickets for 36, and what he has since then lost in speed he has gained in length and guile. Lt.-Col. Wyatt, as I anticipated last week, also bowled excellently getting 5 wickets for 12 runs apiece.

For the "Marrieds" Hayward's 51 was a sterling innings and with Thorp and Gillingham helping him out the score had reached 120 for 6 when time came—a fairly even draw. The bachelors' bowling was steady without being brilliant, Vallack (who came on late) being the most successful with 2 for 13.

At Pokfulam the University were only prevented by Omar from forcing a win against Craighower. The latter looked a few years ago like becoming quite a class bowler but he seems to have developed his batting at the expense of his bowling—a pity, perhaps, because good bowlers are scarce out here.

The Civil Service and K.C.C. second strings met at Happy Valley and, with one or two aspirants on each side for places in their first eleven, had quite a good game. For the C.S.C.C. Kelly again bowled well and though he only got one wicket had the batsmen beaten time and again with balls that just missed the stumps. Eldridge also bowled steadily and well. For Kowloon, Hirst should get promotion before long, if he can tighten up his fielding; a slow medium left-hander, he can break quite a bit from leg, and only needs practice and some coaching to be quite useful. Missed catches cost the K.C.C. the game.

The Queen's Regiment seems to have a pretty strong batting side and rather put it across the Club de Recreo, but the R.E. and Signals without their two Colonels found Midshipman Green and the Navy 2nd too much for them. Large again bowling well for the winners.

Congratulations to Anderson and the D.B.S. team on their fine showing against the Electrics on whom they turned the tables with a vengeance.

On Sunday the Volunteers could only muster a weak team against the I.R.C. and got well whacked in consequence. A. H. Madar's fine century being more than enough to surpass their total, and Arculi and Curcum then doing all that was necessary with the ball despite a heroic last wicket partnership.

L. EVERET.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUES.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

All divisions of the English League and the Scottish League have a full programme of football matches to-morrow. Blackburn, Division I. leaders, are at home to West Ham United and should win. Derby County receive Burnley and will probably be beaten on the form shown by the latter against the leaders last week. Leeds United meet Everton and the points may have to be divided on recent form.

Chelsea, Division II. leaders, are likely to be extended by Southampton, but the former should win. Luton and Wrexham, who are at the top of their respective sections in Division III., both lost their matches. With the advantage of playing on their own grounds, they should gain the points.

The Rangers are the only unbeaten team so far and look good for the points against Partick Thistle. Aberdeen, playing at home, should defeat the Hearts. Falkirk will find it difficult to hold their visitors, Motherwell.

Fixtures for to-morrow are:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Arsenal v. Liverpool.
Birmingham v. Aston Villa.
Blackburn v. West Ham.
Bolton v. Sheffield.
Derby v. Burnley.
Everton v. Leeds U.
Huddersfield v. Manchester U.
Manchester C. v. Leicester.
Portsmouth v. Bury.
Wednesday v. Cardiff.
Sunderland v. Newcastle.

Division II.

Barnsley v. Wolves.
Blackpool v. Oldham.
Bradford v. Preston.
Bristol C. v. Notts C.
Chelsea v. Southampton.
Clapton v. Hull.
Grimby v. Reading.
Notts F. v. Millwall.
Stoke v. Tottenham.
Swansea v. Middlesbrough.
West Brom. v. Port Vale.

Division III. (Southern).

Bournemouth v. Bristol R.
Brentford v. Watford.
Brighton v. Gillingham.
Charlton v. Swindon.
Coventry v. Newport.
Exeter v. Plymouth.
Luton v. Walsall.
Merthyr v. Queen's P.R.
Northants v. Crystal Pal.
Norwich v. Torquay.
Southend v. Fulham.

Division III. (Northern).

Ashington v. Hartlepool.
Barrow v. Bradford.
Chesterfield v. Lincoln.
Darlington v. Wigan.
Doncaster v. Accrington.
Nelson v. Rotherham.
New Brighton v. Stockport.
Rochdale v. Tranmere.
Southport v. Crewe.
South Shields v. Carlisle.
Wrexham v. Halifax.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Aberdeen v. Hearts.
Clyde v. St. Johnstone.
Dundee v. Ayr.
Falkirk v. Motherwell.
Hamilton v. Airdrie.
Hibernians v. Third Lanark.
Kilmarnock v. Cowdenbeath.
Queen's Park v. Celtic.
Raith v. St. Mirren.
Rangers v. Partick.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON 2ND XI. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Kowloon 2nd XI. v. University on the Kowloon Football Club Ground, kick-off at 4 p.m.:—Angus; Nicholls; Hast; Robson; Easterbrook; Blacklock; Hannan; Davis; Moss; Waddington; Eastman. Reserves: White, Seddon.

TY COBB'S ORIENTAL TOUR.

New York, Oct. 13th. Herbert Hunter, organizer of the Ty Cobb barnstorming baseball tour of Japan, told the United Press today that Shawkey, Johnson, Hoffman and Ernest Quigley, umpire, would also be members of the party. The men will leave here on Monday and will sail from Seattle on the President Jefferson, due in Yokohama on November 2nd.

The trip is being made at the invitation of Keio, Waseda and Meiji Universities. It is expected that the tour will be completed the middle of December if games are played only in Japan. It has not been decided yet where offers will be accepted from the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai and Manila for additional exhibition games.

Plans for the stay in Japan include 12 games between teams headed by Cobb and Johnson. These will be conducted as a Little World Series with the title going to the nine winning seven of the games.

ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

FOUR MEN CHARGED IN COURT.

WOMAN VICTIM'S STORY.

Proceedings in an armed robbery case commenced at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Major C. Wilson when four Chinese were in the dock charged with the crime. One of the accused men was defended by Mr. A. A. Arculi.

From the evidence given by witnesses, it appeared that four men entered the third floor of No. 3, Kwong Hon Terrace (Bridges Street) at about 8 o'clock one morning early this month, but bolted when a lodger raised the alarm from another cubicle while they were trussing up two women victims who were induced to open the door for them to receive a letter from Canton addressed to Sam Kwu, one of the women. In their flight the robbers abandoned a revolver, three knives, a chisel, a basket containing potatoes, which could be used as a gag, and a coil of rope.

Sam Kwu was called to the door by her step-daughter to receive the letter from a man who held it in his hand, while another man stood by carrying a basket. On opening the cover it was found to contain a piece of blank paper. Arguments followed between the women and the bearer of the letter, when a lodger named Chan Chung scented danger and blew a police whistle. The women were then pushed through the doorway into a rear cubicle by the two men, who were later assisted by a third man who appeared with a revolver which he pointed at the women while his colleagues proceeded to tie them up. The fourth man was seen by one of the victims in the passage way while they were being pushed into the cubicle. The younger woman stated that the man with the revolver took away from her a gold necklace to which was attached a pendant and watch. This was not found by the police.

While the robbers were busy the lodger Chan broke out again with a cry of "save life." The robbers took to flight, and the man with the revolver dealt Chan a blow in the eye with the butt of the weapon.

At an identification parade, the younger woman witness picked out three men as those she had seen at the robbery, but she was unable to identify the man who carried the revolver as she stated that a felt hat was drawn over his face while he was in the house.

The case was adjourned.

THEFT OF TIN FOIL.

THREE CHINESE SENT TO PRISON.

A PURCHASER IMPLICATED.

Three Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday to a charge of stealing 594 pounds of tin foil from the Hop Yick factory at Causeway Bay. Two other men, a metal dealer and his foki were charged with receiving the stolen property.

A plea of not guilty was entered by the fourth defendant, the metal dealer, through his solicitor, Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo (instructed by Mr. J. M. Hall), who prosecuted asked for the discharge of the foki, who he said was only a subordinate and was being used as a cat's paw. He proposed to call him as King's evidence. This man was accordingly discharged.

In outlining his case, Mr. Lo said that the Hop Yick factory was in a secluded locality and it would be easy for the heavy bars of metal to be carried away without being noticed. The first defendant, who sleeps in the workmen's quarters at the factory, he alleged, was the leading spirit in the theft, and had opened the door for the second defendant, who had been formerly employed there, and three others, two of whom had not been caught.

After the thieves had taken the tin bars they hid them on the hillside and took them away in a motor car at 3 o'clock in the morning. They drove to the fourth defendant's hut in Praya East, where he agreed to buy the metal for \$230, paying \$5 in advance and \$225 in the morning. At 4.30 in the morning the fourth defendant had the tin removed across the harbour to Yaumati where it was sold for \$460, or almost twice as much. A stipulation at the time of the latter sale was that the bars must be melted down at once. This was done, hence the appearance of the metal in another form.

His Worship sentenced the first and third defendants to two months' hard labour and the second defendant to three months' hard labour, all having pleaded guilty to the theft.

The case against the metal dealer was adjourned.

WESLEYAN SERVICE MEN'S HOME.

THE NEW BUILDING NEARLY READY.

"WHAT WE NEED."

The roof is on. This means a great deal, writes Mr. W. H. Smith in the Wanchai Wesleyan Methodist Church Quarterly. During the next two months "things are going to happen and we shall soon be moving in." The old home, a ship which has weathered many a storm and she will soon be broken up. With the launching of the new "vessel" we must be sure that her equipment is satisfactory so that as she starts out on her journey of service there will be nothing to handicap her progress or prevent her running smoothly. She must, in all departments and in all ways be thoroughly "seaworthy." At present she is assured of a good "passenger list"—as one of our sailor friends said to me the other day after I had shown him round. "It almost makes me wish I was just starting my Commission instead of going home," whilst his pal said: "When once this place is open, Manager, no one else will get a look in" and I firmly believe that those two comments are the expression of the sentiments of a good many of our Naval and Military friends.

But we have a lot to do and much money must be spent before the ambitions which we hold concerning the New Home can be fulfilled.

I want some of our friends to think seriously about this New Home. Much has been written in the Press both by the President and myself regarding it and we want everyone who has anything to do with our Church to feel that they have a real interest in the Home. No better way can be found in which to show it than by sending us something which can be of service therein. If you are not a member of the Church—we are still glad to welcome your support and sympathy in our work for the Service men.

So many of the men have left good homes and quit good opportunities in the business world because the Spirit of Adventure, so prominent with the British Race, has won them to service in His Majesty's Forces, and when they arrive at stations in the East, thousands of miles away from Home influences—it is not very difficult for their adventurous spirit to lead them amongst the rocks. Many human wrecks are solely the result of indifference of others. You and I have a responsibility and in as much as ye did it not unto the least of one of these my brethren—ye did it not to me.

Not Sufficient Funds.

May I be allowed to repeat again some of the things we need to bring our New Home into the position of offering our Service men a really first class institution. We need books (fiction or others), vases, bunting, a gramophone, records, the offer of daily papers and the London Press, plants, writing material, games, sports equipment, etc. If friends do not come forward and help us—we shall have to forego many items as we cannot possibly buy them—we have not sufficient funds.

The folk who will suffer will be our service men. Truly it will be a disappointment to me and a discouragement too—but what of the men. Perhaps if I had the ability of some I might be able to pen such an appeal that no one could be honest with himself and fail to respond. But I have not that ability and so I can only point to the man in Khaki and blue and say "will you do it for them?"

Life in the Navy and Army with its very necessary discipline and hard graft is not all milk and honey. It is a great joy to a service man when "Parades are finished," to know that he has a "Home" to go to, where he can take off the belt or jumper and sit at ease with pals. We want the new home to be a home—a service men's home—and we want them to take a hand in running our programmes. They will do it as well as you or I can—but we must do our part in making the place so inviting that when once they have been "they'll come again."

In my opinion nothing is too good for them. Some of the most sincere Christians whom I have met have been found with the Naval rating on their arm or the Regimental Disc around their neck.

A well-dressed clean-shaven man, aged about 35, went into a shop in New Road, Portsmouth, last month, and, telling the shopkeeper, a woman, that he was a detective making inquiries about forged Treasury notes, asked to be allowed to inspect all the notes in her possession. The woman produced £12, and the man, saying that an expert examination would be necessary, asked her to accompany him to the central police station. On the way the "detective" asked the woman to wait a few minutes as he had to see a fellow-officer. He disappeared with the money and has not been heard of since.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS TRACES THE LATEST MOVES IN THE CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION AND PROBLEMS NOW CONFRONTING THE NANKING GOVERNMENT.

Rumours are current that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin may resign his chairmanship of the Canton Political Council. The Marshal is expected in Canton shortly but his visit is not expected to be of a prolonged nature.

The new Science building of the Lingnan University has been opened with appropriate ceremonial and at a science conference papers were read by a large number of Chinese and European savants.

The WEEKLY PRESS contains full reports of the important cases heard in the Hong Kong Courts during the week and also gives the sporting and social history of the colony during that period.

A special feature is made of the commercial news of the Colony and information is given which will be of interest and assistance to those abroad who wish to keep in touch with the situation out East.

The WEEKLY PRESS gives a bird's eye view of Chinese affairs that is greatly appreciated alike by local residents and people at Home. Send it to your friends!

32 Pages—Price 30 Cents.

The Paper with the Familiar Yellow Cover.

[On Sale by all Regular News Boys.]

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11, ICE HOUSE STREET.

YAUMATI DOUBLE MURDER CHARGE CONTINUES.

The charge against Lo Tung of the murder of two foks of a cake shop in Woosung Street, Yaumati was continued before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo represented the defendant.

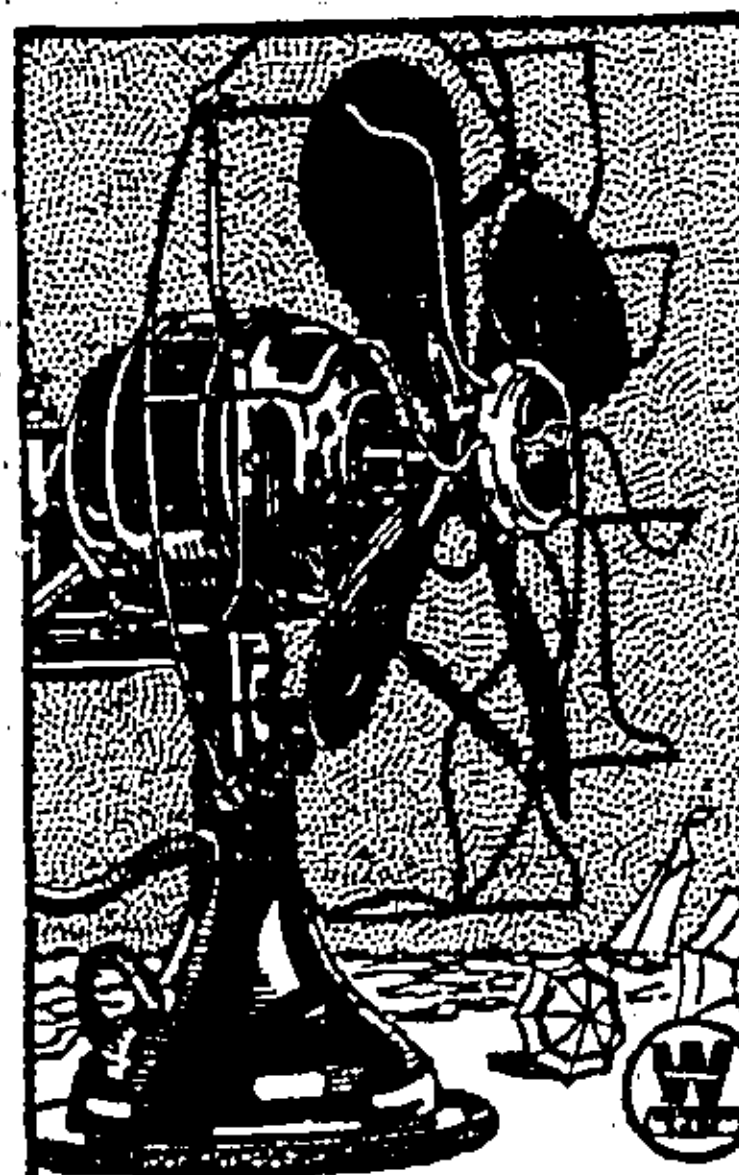
A foki of a shop in Queen's Road West, Hong Kong, where the accused worked after he had left the shop in Woosung Street, Yaumati, following a quarrel with the one of the deceased, said that he could not say whether the accused slept at the shop in Hong Kong on the night of the murder or not, as he himself did not sleep there that night. "After witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Lo the hearing was adjourned."

CINEMA NEWS.

"SENORITA" AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Senorita" a picture of love and adventure in South America comes to the Queen's on Sunday and Monday next. Babe Daniels, plays the lively heroine in the garb of a Spanish caballero. She meets with some exciting experiences during the course of an interesting story, written especially for her. A thrilling sword duel comes as a fitting climax to the story.

"In the event of bad weather, umbrellas can be hired from the cloak-rooms—fee 6d.—deposit 4s. 6d." The above announcement was printed last month, for the first time, in the programme of the Alhambra Theatre, London.



Why not have the cooling comfort of a

Westinghouse Electric Fan?

Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

Sole Distributors

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KEATING'S

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927.

Revised by Members.

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Presents:

FELT AND VELVET HATS

in exclusive styles.

TAILORED JERSEY CLOTH DRESSES.

St. George's Building.

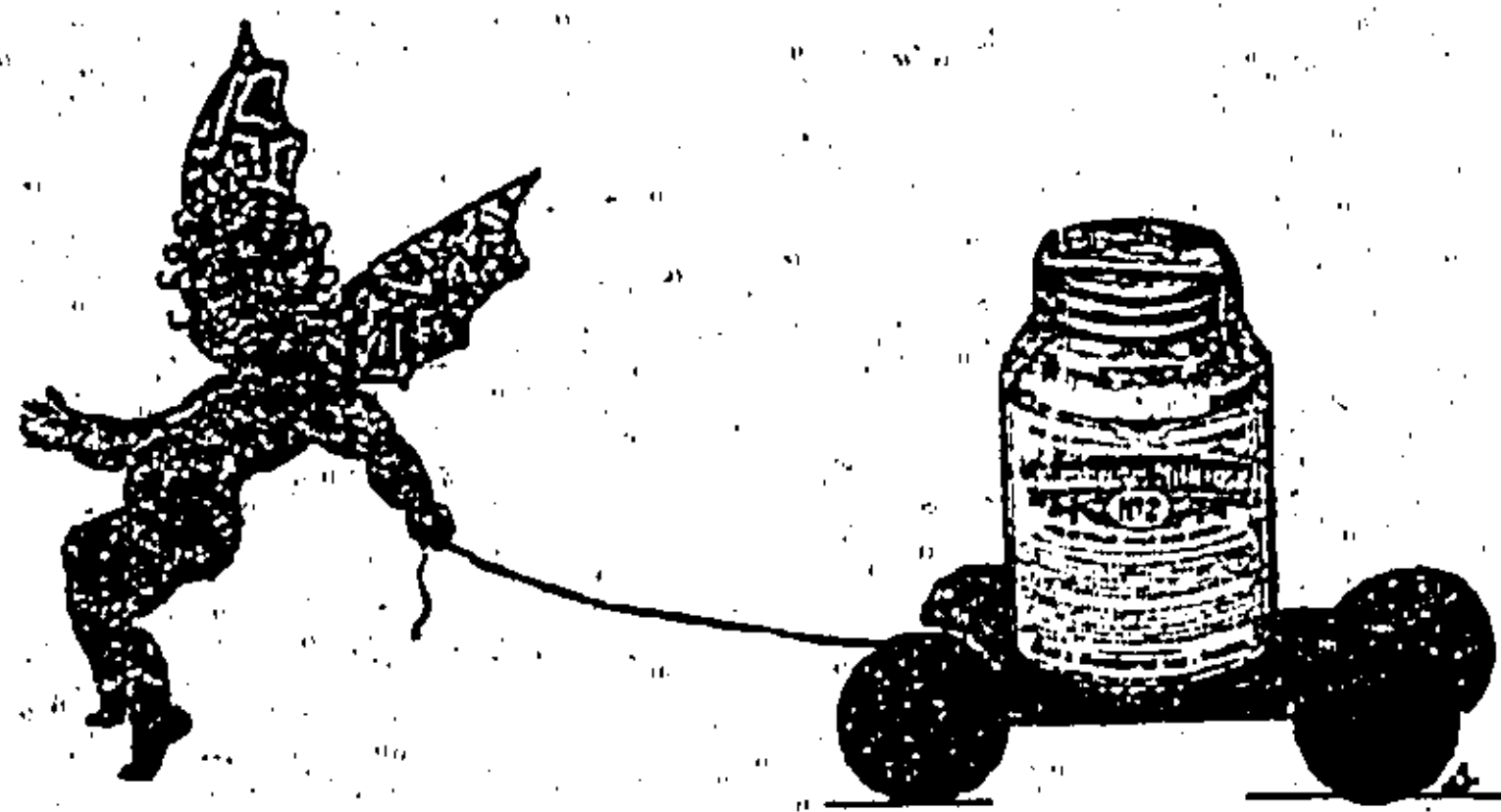
Tel. C 1427.

PAMELA

has received a large selection of
the latest novelty jewellery
and flowers from Paris.

A collection of new Evening
Dresses and Cloaks for the
coming season is also being
shewn.

13, Queen's Road Central.



Health in Childhood
ensures health through life.

Your children's health
is ensured and protected
by the constant use of

Allenbury's Foods.

A Food for every
stage of childhood.

Manufactured in England, and obtainable
everywhere in air tight packages, guaranteeing
perfect condition in all climates.

[A.P.7]

A SPECIAL SHOWING

WRAP
COATS

LATEST STYLES & MATERIALS
WITH AND WITHOUT
FUR TRIMMING

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON

TAILORED SPORTS
SUITS.JERSEY TREATED LIKE SILK
OR CLOTH.

Sports things have assumed quite
a new importance in the mode of
late, and it is interesting to note
two quite different tendencies in
their designs. On the one hand they
are becoming more gay, finely
kilted silk skirts in printed silk
are worn with woollen or knish-
drap jumpers, and on the other
hand, they are being as carefully
tailored as a *tailleur* of serge or
face cloth.

It is this tailor made aspect
which is particularly striking in
the new jersey cloth suits and
dresses, which are being shown in
the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop.

"WHO'LL BUY."

POSIES FOR DAY AND
NIGHT WEAR.

No flower girl crying "Who'll
buy my pretty flowers" can have had
a more charming basket than that
which I had the pleasure of turn-
ing over *chez* Pamela. Every ship-
ment which comes from Paris shows
new and ingenious methods of
making those posies which are so
necessary a part of dress now-a-
days. There are flowers of feathers,
of felt, leather, silk, cotton and
velvet. They are painted, varnished
and dyed, some are exactly like
living blossoms; others creations of
the designers brain, but one and
all they are attractive, and belong
to modern dress styles.

FUR FABRICS.

EVEN COURT DRESSMAKERS USE THEM.



Beige velours and brown astrakhan are combined in the
dress shown on the right. The bell "cuffs," which are used
on so many of the most interesting of the new models, are
attached above the elbow. The arrangement of the astrakhan
cloth gives the impression of a skirt which extends
above the waist-line—another feature of the autumn mode.

The other dress is made from printed velvet with a
tiny all-over pattern in shades of wine red, purple, and
blue. Very novel is the collar and tiny yoke cut in one
on the bias and stretched to give the desired curve at the
base of the yoke. It is made, like the wide belt, of many
thicknesses of the red georgette stitched with blue silk.
A border of cuffs of grey fox add tremendously to the
effect of this model.

It is to be noted that many leading dressmakers
favour a much shorter skirt when a fur border is used
than they are making as a general rule this season.

I think I mentioned briefly last week
that I had seen some attractive two-
piece suits, of which the belted
jumper, trimmed with buttons,
re-called the "Norfolk" style
jacket of a long time ago. They
are very smart and have none of
the looseness and want of line which
you often associate with garments
of this material. The colours are
in the main beiges, browns, greens
and blues, and I saw one suit in
the new wine red.

Yesterday I noticed some frocks
which were quite the most chic gar-
ments I have seen expressed in
jersey. They are cut on the new
coat frock lines and open over a
neatly kilted vest of georgette. The
straight, svelte, *ligne* is emphasised
by well placed pleats, and the
trimming effected by means of
pockets and buttons. The colours
I saw were beiges and the new dull
olive or rather pine tree, green.

Other two-piece jumper suits were
composed of tailored coat and skirt,
the skirt bodice having a blouse
front of *crêpe de chine* with a neat
collar to turn over the coat.

It will be well worth your while
to have a look at these frocks for
they combine two very pleasing
features, warmth, and lines sufficient-
ly chic to enable you to wear them
for any afternoon occasion except
those of a very formal nature.

Let me tell you about some of
them. There is a bunch of black
and bronze tulipus made of fea-
thers, another bunch of pale yellow
feathers has narrow strips of, *ciré*
ribbon glued onto the top of the
plumes like rays. There is a button
hole made of a green water lily
bud, which is painted with old
colour and varnished.

A large bunch of jasmine shap-
ed flowers in pinky beige velvet has
extra petals at the back of each
flower of chiffon, to give a soft
effect. You may be surprised to
hear that a huge bunch of red and
white clover is intended for day
wear on a coat, these very large
bunches are the latest whim of
Madame la Mode.

There is a lovely flower for even-
ing use like a many petalled lily
with green velvet outer petals and
a thick stamen like mass of green
chiffon inner petals. The flower is
backed by sprays of natural looking
green leaves.

Leather camellias in brown, white,
blue, and red, are very smart and
so are the gay little bunches of
felt anemones.

The

WOMAN'S PAGE

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

You probably know the "Sim-
monds" bedstead, for it is de-
servedly popular in the Colony.
The feature of this bedstead is that
it is made of white metal without
any corners in which dirt of any
description can hide, and can be
kept clean by wiping with a damp
cloth. The same makers have now
sent WHITAWAY, LAIDLAW'S, their
local agents, a new model "Sim-
monds" bed which has a tall,
railed head and foot piece. These
beds are sold as twins and the two
beds together with excellent spring
mattresses cost \$100.

In the perfumery department of
LANE, CRAWFORD'S I noticed several
attractive things designed mainly
for Christmas gifts. None of these
articles is expensive and yet they
all have individuality. There are,
for example, manicure sets in pretty
cases. The instruments are backed
with coloured composition and the
lid of the box contains a good sized
mirror which can be lifted out. The
most expensive box, which has
thirteen instruments, only costs \$10.

Rocket manicure sets, consisting
of mirror, 4 instruments, and buffer
in a coloured moiré folder can be
purchased for \$1.
There are cigarette boxes with
ash trays to match in a composition
which resembles coloured marble,
and china figures of people and
animals which contain bath salts.
For the children are cakes of soap
made to look like fruit, oranges,
apples, bananas, etc. They are well
shaped, beautifully coloured, and
look good enough to eat.

Besides the very many lovely
frocks, hats, and coats which
MADAME SARRAULT has brought back
from Paris, I find that she has
selected for us some foundation
garments, *brassière* and girdles for
evening use, which are really almost
too attractive to cover up. There
is a girdle, for example, in pink
corded ribbon, which is interlaced
to give a firmer panel in front and
fastens with elastic tabs. A pink
milanese and fine lace *brassière* is
as carefully made as an evening
frock, of which, of course, it is an
important part.

I saw also some fine French silk
stockings.

New goods arrived at the
PIONEER SILK STORE on Wednesday,
including some lovely examples of
Shanghai silk embroidered under-
wear, in the latest designs. These
undies wash and wear wonderfully
well and are very attractive to look
at, at sale price it seems a sin not
to lay in a good troussseau.

New Haori coats and coolie coats
have also come and a wide range
of colours in plain radium *crêpe*.
Another big shipment will be un-
packed on Monday.

Among the new curtain materials
which I saw this week in WHITE-
AWAY, LAIDLAW'S are some lovely
silk lace nets. They have good
all over lace patterns in solid light
designs and are made in beautiful
colours. I saw old gold, Joffre blue
and a beautiful deep rose pink.

I was told that a large shipment
of new English axminster carpets
was coming this week. There are
only three left of the shipment
which came in about four weeks
ago, so if you are in need of a
carpet you had better see them be-
fore all the new lot go.

There are some very nice hats
to be found *chez* FELIX. Most of
them are expressive of the modern
decorative millinery styles. Poker
work, chenille, and gold and silver
thread play a large part in their
trimming, and the shapes themselves
are smart and becoming. I noticed
a few nice knitted suits and both
day and evening frocks at astonish-
ingly low prices.

Visiting KOMON'S on Tuesday I
saw some quite delightful things
being unpacked. There were 100
bead necklaces and chokers of rose,
quartz and feldspar, a very pale
green stone, and charming rings
of jade, agate and other Chinese
stones set in silver. All this jewel-
lery is enclosed in boxes covered
with gaily coloured silk. In similar
cases were cigarette boxes made of
chased gilt metal with lids of
engraved metal and of a very lovely
colour. The Picture Exhibition is
to open to-morrow.

In LANE, CRAWFORD'S children's
department I was told that a big
shipment of "Chilprufe" garments
is expected. This will include little
boy's suits and frocks and jerseys
for little girls. All "Chilprufe"
garments are excellently cut and are
guaranteed not to shrink in wash-
ing.

There is no
substitute for Bovril."Take it
from me"BOVRIL
IS BEST

FELIX

The House for

DECORATIVE HATS

DAY and EVENING FROCKS

7, Ice House Street.

At Reasonable Prices.

Gibbs Dentifrice

BRITISH MADE

protects the Ivory Castles
while you sleep

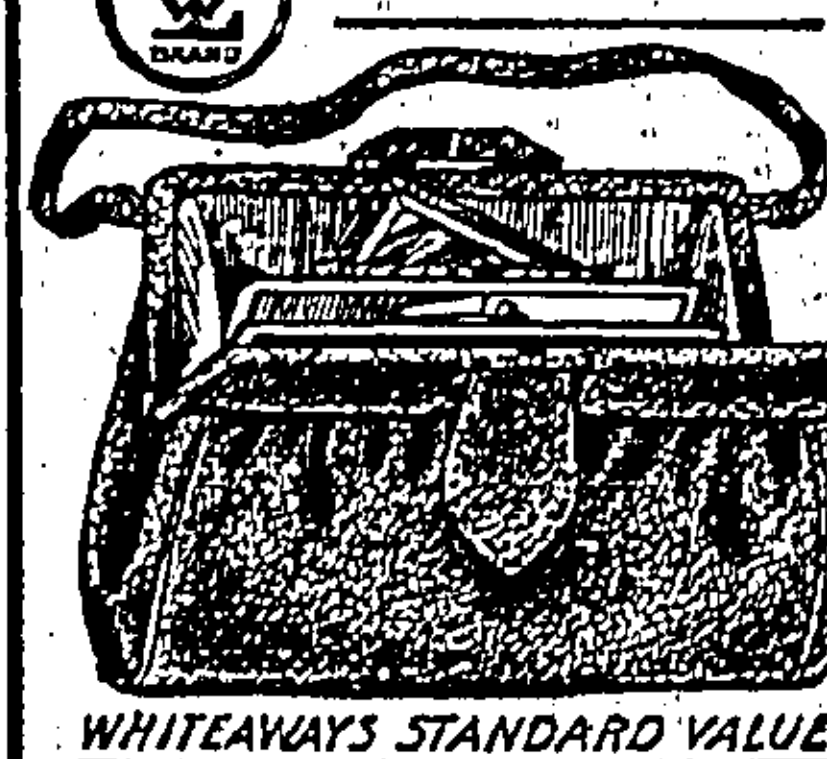
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OUR SPECIAL VALUE

THE "GUINEA"
HAND BAG

WHITEAWAYS STANDARD VALUE

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A real leather handbag
as illustrated. Useful
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various colours.

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HONG KONG.THE PIONEER SILK
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PHENOMENAL SALE

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

in SILKS, SHAWLS, COATS

Shanghai Embroidered Undies.

STOCKINGS.

SATSUMA WARE.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

SASHES ASSUME IMPORTANCE.

THREE FROCKS CHEZ PAMELA.

There are three frocks, two for the evening and one for the afternoon, all of which I found, chez Pamela, of which I want to tell you this week. Besides being in themselves lovely they are important in their bearing on the coming fashion.

Since you will have read in the title that sashes are assuming a new importance I will take first an evening gown in pale leaf green and gold chiffon *lame*. This is a modified picture frock. It has a simple, close-fitting bodice with a round neck line. The very full long skirt is attached to a low hip line which dips in a graceful curve in front and comes just below the hip bone at the sides, like in fact, a medieval skirt. Worn at the natural waistline is a swathed sash which ties in a bow at the back. The effect is very attractive. The sash besides suggesting the high waisted effect, which is one of the latest, lines being tried by Paris, serves to keep the bodice trim and tight seeming without undue skin-pings. It is not a mode for the over plump or for the over thin, but is extremely flattering to the modern slender womanly figure.

The sash of the second frock, which has been created for an older woman, is also interesting. The dress is in black silk lace with a *flirt* pattern and the sash, which is set low round the hip is of black *crêpe* ribbon. The skirt is cut double and is quite loose in the back. The interest of the third frock, intended for smart afternoon wear,

lies in the intricate cut. It is an example of the new princess line and is carried out in black *crêpe de chine*. The skirt or tier is set on some twelve inches from the bottom on the left side and curves down to the right. It is cut full, and on the right side on a bias semi-circle, so that if you were to hold it out, the tier would there come out at right angles to the side seam of the dress. When it hangs it appears to be a very beautifully cut bodice which does not, however, fall below the hem line.

The hem of the tier is trimmed with circles of silk braid. These begin about the size of a half crown at the top of the tier on the left side, and curve down to the hem, getting larger and larger in circumference, until at the "godet" they are as large as saucers. Perhaps this description sounds clumsy, but the dress itself is the epitome of grace and *chic*.

CREPE DE CHINE SLIPPERS.

Crêpe de Chine is being increasingly used for evening slippers because of its great comfort, the facility with which it can be cleaned, and because it is obtainable in such a wide range of colours that "matching up" a georgette or *lame* gown is comparatively easy. The Spanish heel is by far the most popular, the jewelled heel still being a favourite.

METAL TISSUE AND FUR.

CHARMING TEA OR BRIDGE COATS.

The little caps of metal thread and soutache braid which have become so popular among smart Parisiennes for theatre or *the dancet* wear, have influenced the designers to produce coats made of similar material which can be worn for bridge or between the dances. Being very light and uncrushable they can be worn under a heavy coat without damage, and are a great boon to chilly mortals who are apt to shiver in a frock of lace or georgette, when the fur coat is taken off, even in the best warmed room.

Of the three examples that I found chez Pamela two were fur trimmed and the other has a double scarf collar which crosses at the throat and is thrown back over either shoulder. Orchid and silver *chiffon lame* has coo cuffs of white hare and a scarf collar weighted with the same fur. Silver *lame* of a slightly heavier weight has collar and cuffs of smoke blue hare and is cut on tailored lines. The third coat is created in a floral patterned *lame*, blue with a design of red, green and gold flowers and fruit. It ties on the hip and has a double scarf collar.

FOR CHILLY DAYS.

CARDIGANS AND SPORTS SUITS.

Sleeveless cardigans seem to have finally replaced the sleeved "woolies" which was a comfort and stand-by to so many of us during the last five or six years. We take the more kindly to the new garment since we have become accustomed to sleeveless frocks for summer wear, and the woollen sports suits has become almost a uniform during the colder weather. Over a jersey or knishadrap jumper you do not, as a general rule, need a sleeved coat, but the extra warmth in the back is very comforting.

Another reason, I believe, for the instant popularity of the sleeveless cardigan, is that it has been evolved on more decorative lines than the old "woolie" coat. Colours and tinsel thread make it nearly as gay as the waistcoat great-grandfather wore when he sat for his portrait, and this delightful medley of colour makes it possible to wear your cardigan over a number of different frocks.

Among the examples which I saw this week in Lane, Crawford's were several plain coloured knitted cardigans in white, *Jofer* blue and the popular beige tones. Beige was used again for a cardigan of very fine wool with "Roman" stripes of coloured silk. Stockinette is used

SMART WEAR FOR SMALL SONS.



The outfit on the extreme left, consisting of coat, knickers, and hat, would be effective in one of the new season's tweeds of small-checked pattern.

A useful feature of another coat, a double-breasted model in blue or fawn cloth or tweed mixture, is the vest of the same material which fastens with press-studs into the neck opening, making a practical protection against autumn chills.

Corduroy which, provided it is not wrong, usually washes admirably, makes a hard-wearing suit in golden brown, with buff *crêpe de Chine* collar and cuffs.

Knicker of checked tweed are worn with an attractive blue jersey striped at the border with scarlet. This could be knitted at home, or the garment made of plain jersey-cloth having a band of another colour applied to form the stripe.

FUR FABRICS.

WHERE BRADFORD MANUFACTURERS BEAT THE WORLD.

Fifty miles of printed velvet fabric are turned out every week by a leading Bradford manufacturer. Today, when the retail houses are clamouring for supplies to meet this year's fashion demand, a big proportion of this huge output consists of "fur" fabrics, which are actually velvet.

Supplies For China. "This year's orders are noticeably greater than ever," said the manufacturer. "The first nip of cold on these September mornings is turning women's thoughts to winter coats and to fur fabric coats in particular. Not only London is being supplied. China, for instance, exports its own furs, such as asturian, and orders big quantities of fur fabric from England."

Of Species Unknown.

Some of these fur fabrics are quite palpable imitations—rainbow-coloured "skins" of animals that never existed outside the imagination to the designer. These "furs," made in many cases of artificial silk on a cotton backing, are being used this season for the linings of fur and imitation fur coats.

Broadtail That Is Defeating Good.

Among the patterns are the perfected designs of fur fabrics originally manufactured nearly half a century ago. The broadtail is remarkably, defeatingly good.

Particularly striking was a new "ermine," which is selling very well for evening coats and trimmings to evening coats. This was a rather deep-piled velvet fabric of the "off-white" colour of the animal.

Broadtail is also manufactured on the velvet machine, the pile being shaved very close and the markings of the baby lamb impressed on the fabric with hot plates. (Continued on next column.)

for two colour effects as rose with a border of beige.

Among the fancy cardigans I saw a very smart example in patterned, black and white knitted wool, and a similar pattern of circles knitted in silk and wool in beige and pale green. A broadtail effect is achieved in a beige cardigan which has a pattern worked in old gold, blue, green, and orchid colours. The effect is soft and pretty.

"I was looking too at some jumper suits with a woollen top and fine knife pleated *crêpe de chine* skirts. The skirts were all in plain colours and in many cases, the *crêpe de chine* was used to decorated the jersey cloth jumper. Some of the jumpers appears to have been made out of very fine canvas damped in all over patterns in silk and wool, and in these examples there is generally a certain amount of tinsel thread used. The less expensive suits have knitted woollen jumpers which are striped round the hips with the same colour as is used for the silk skirt.

The process resembles that used in making embossed furnishing velvets. Court dress-makers buy this material for their most exacting and exclusive clients, so pleased are they with it.

Fur Experts As Designers.

The designers are, of course, experts. New designs are evolved from the actual pelts of the animals, and very often a coat manufacturer sends a coat made of the actual fur, with an order to copy the markings in an exclusive fur fabric. This involves endless research; thousands of pounds a year are spent on experimental work alone.

To Be Obtained Locally.

After reading the above article in the *Daily Mail* I was interested to see that Karamally's have several of these fur fabrics in stock. They are very reasonable in price and beautifully made. The velvet is much more easily handled by the ordinary tailor than genuine fur and looks exceedingly smart.

"FATHER" AS A BOGEY.

MOTHERS WHO SHIRK.

BY LADY STRATHSPEY.

"Now, Tommy, if you're naughty again, you know what will happen! I'll tell your father when he comes home, and you know what that means."

Mother nods her head significantly and lowers his eyes sulkily and breathes a silent prayer of hate. Father, well, father is not there, and knows nothing about it.

Poor mother! Poor Tommy! Poor, poor father!

Yes, too many fathers are transformed into bogies. No father wants to be a bogey to his children. He wants them to respect him. Quite; but he wants them to love him, too; to treat him as a friend, tell him everything about everything, regard him, in fact, as one of themselves.

It is a natural desire. The real joy of children, indeed, lies in entering into their games, thoughts, joys, and sorrows. It takes father back through the years to his own childhood days, and he compares them with himself at the same age. It keeps him young. It brings back the optimism of youth.

The Parent Who Is A Silent Threat.

But, if mother has made him a bogey, he is denied all this. To his children father is not a friend, and can never be one. He is a silent threat, the epitome of punishment. And children cannot love silent threats nor respect them. They can only fear them, and, mayhap, hate them.

The worst part of it is that, often as not, the father knows nothing about it. The threat, from mother's point of view, is effective, and it is not necessary for her to call upon father to carry out the punishment.

A Feeling Of Being Sent To Coventry.

Then father starts worrying about the "reticence" of his children. He cannot understand why they never confide in him, why they seem to regard him as being apart, never inviting him to take part in those childish escapades in which fathers revel. There he is, a full-grown man, a responsible parent, sent to Coventry by his own children and ignorant as to the reason.

He notices that they seem almost to fear him. Strange, he thinks, for he has never "punished" them. Of what are they afraid? He may never know.

It is all wrong; it is unfair on the father because it is cutting out of his life one of the greatest joys of fatherhood. It is unfair on the children because it is depriving them of the best and most sympathetic friend they will ever have.

The Mother's Fault.

It is mother's fault undoubtedly, but it is not intentional. That is, perhaps, the best and worst part of it. The best, because it means that at heart she is a good mother trying to do all she can for her children; the worst, because she does not realise the harm she is doing and so cannot rid herself of the fault. It is her conception of discipline and her reasoned method of enforcing it. Her argument is, in a way, not unnatural.

As their mother, "she will say, "I am in close contact with them all day. I have to be always helping them, tending their needs, mending their hurts, consoling, sympathising with them. I have so much to do with them in that line that I am regarded as a sort of mental and physical healing agent. They cannot and will not regard me as the strict disciplinarian."

Consequently I must rely on father for the discipline. We know that familiarity breeds contempt, and father is not on such familiar terms with them as I am. They're generally off to bed when he gets home from the office, and he sees them properly only at week-ends. He is the one who should be responsible; and if the threat of his punishment is sufficient—well, surely that's eminently satisfactory. The children are being trained—and without punishment."

Yes, and father is an innocent bogey, wondering why.

Sterner And Kindness Can Go Hand-In-Hand.

It is founded on the fallacy that kindness and severity cannot go hand in hand. But what of the thousands of nurses in our hospitals? When we are hurt and in pain their gentle touch and quiet sympathy is a wondrous palliative. But where could you find sterner disciplinarians?

Punishment of children, to be effective, must be administered immediately after the discovery of the misdeed. And if mother is the first on the scene she must deliver the punishment on the same scale as father—a scale which can easily be arranged between the parents. That is essential.

If father is the witness of the "crime," he must hold his court on the spot and deliver judgment. Discipline becomes something apart and ceases to be associated in the child's mind with either father or mother.

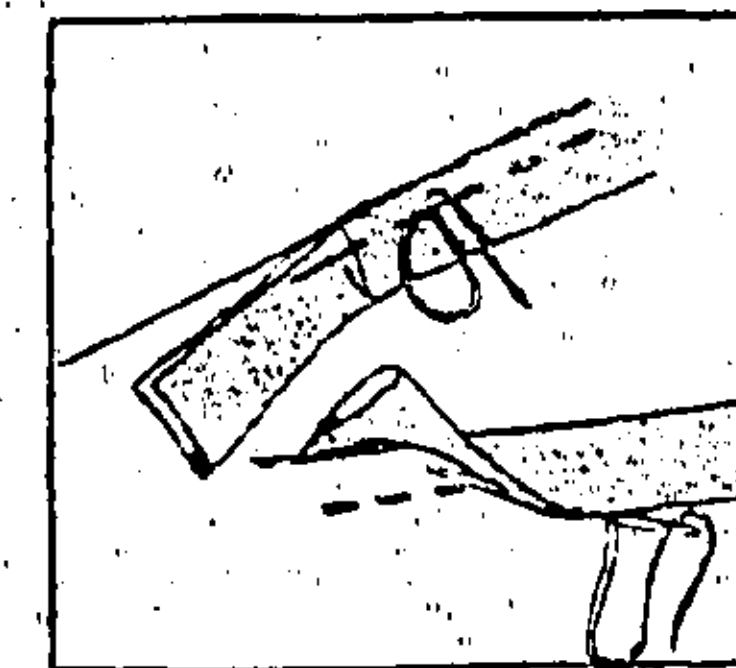
The happy marriage is the fifty-fifty one. Children and their punishment are parts of matrimony. These, too, must come into the fifty-fifty arrangement.

THE EVER-USEFUL BLACK HAT.

GRACEFUL BRIM LINES.

Another big shipment of millinery is expected at Tus Dolly Vapour Hat Shop, next week. There still remain, however, a number of most attractive hats in every colour. The felt used this year is delightfully soft and silky to the touch, and being woven thin it is possible both to drape it better and to get softer effects than are usually associated with this material. Just as the brims of our large summer hats had become drooping lines so do those of the new felts which have brims. The effect is different to that of the old "vagabond" hat because the out of the brim insists on it falling in a graceful line. The stressing of the right side is important, since most of the latest dresses with a one sided effect concentrate attention on the right. I was particularly struck with the very big selection of black hats both in felt and velvet. Black is always *chic* and serviceable head wear.

A DRESSMAKING HINT.



When binding georgette or chiffon, double the binding and stitch the two rough edges to the wrong side of the material. Then turn the binding over and slip-stitch it down on to the right side of the fabric. Not only does this give a firmer binding but also a folded, instead of a raw edge for the hemming.

FASHION NOTES.

VELVET AND LAME.

Wherever women go in the fashionable parts of the West End of London they will see hosts of new printed velvets, *lame* chintzes, and *lame* cretonnes. The shops already are showing hundreds of velvet dresses printed in the new small floral patterns for day dresses, and the larger rose patterns for evening gowns.

The *lame* cretonnes are invariably printed with the floral designs associated for generations with chintzes and not with the cubist designs which have of late years crept into modern furnishing cretonnes. The *lame* is lightly woven in and the material is very supple, the cretonne effect predominating over the *lame*. It is this subservience which makes the material completely different from a broché *lame*. In the latter the *lame* predominates and the floral design is subsidiary.

The Newest Shoe Buckle.

The crescent-shaped paste ornament is being ousted by the newer fashion of a slightly arched buckle, consisting of three big stones, Topaz and paste, rhinestones, and paste, ruby crystal and paste, and similar alliances are frequent, the coloured stones repeating a shade in the gown or the tint of the jewelled straps which are so often a feature of white, silver, or black dresses.

In spite of the approach of winter women still prefer light coloured walking shoes for town wear. Rosebeige is a favourite shade.

BEAUTY HINT.

MAKE-UP FOR NECK AND BACK.

"Close-fitting necklets of precious or semi-precious stones are drawing attention to the neck, and I am giving it special consideration on this account," said a Mayfair, beauty specialist.

"The difficulty is that many liquid powders smear and rub off, making the necklines dull and powdery. Whitening lotions are now being made by special formulae, devised so that the powder resists the rubbing of the necklet."

"Low-backed evening gowns raise another problem, and special massage and bleaching treatments are being given for shallow backs. The new liquid powder—nearly always used in a dead-white tone, very seldom with a slightly pink tinge—is applied to the back as well as to the neck."

"When I 'make-up' a back for a low evening gown I often put a beauty-spot on one shoulder-blade. 'I do not use patches for this, as they are apt to come off. I simply make a little circle with indelible pencil—in black, brown, or blonde shade—which looks very natural and attractive."

WOMEN SKATE FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON.

SPILLS AND A DOUBLE SOMERSAULT IN 33 MILES RACE.

Thirteen women took part in a roller-skating race from London to Brighton, 33 miles, last month. There were many thrills and spills on the way, and only six completed the distance.

The race was the second organised by the Brixton All-Blacks Skating Club. The women started from Big Ben, Westminster, at 4 a.m., and the 23 men competitors followed an hour later.

Of the seven women who gave up, some because of broken skates, four got within six miles of Brighton.

One girl, Miss H. Goodson, after skating 13½ miles, collapsed, and, slipping, turned a double somersault. She was placed in one of the ambulances, which accompanied the competitors and taken to Brighton, where she quickly recovered. A new women's record for the race was established by Miss L. E. Davy, a 24-year-old London girl, who completed the journey in 6 hr. 11 min. 30 sec. The former women's record was 6 hr. 41 min.

Miss L. M. Smith, aged 19, was second, her time being 6 hr. 37 min. 30 sec. Miss K. J. Giles equalled the old record.

"It Woke Me Up."

All three confessed that they had never done any road racing before. Miss Davy said:

"I fell down just after crossing Westminster Bridge through colliding with two others. But this did not hurt me, in fact it woke me up."

The youngest competitor, Miss "Pat" Brunton, aged 16, skated the whole distance, notwithstanding the fact that she had a bad attack of cramp at Handcross, 30 miles from London. Her time was 7 hr. 1 min.

The girls looked surprisingly fresh when they arrived in Brighton. Miss Davy was seized by the crowd and carried shoulder-high along the front.

Only six of the 23 men competitors fell out by the way.

The winner, Mr. L. Stewart, the ice international skater and one of the British ice skaters in this year's Olympic Games, led almost all the way.

30 Miles An Hour.

He travelled down Dale Hill at 30 miles an hour. He finished in 4 hrs. 5 min. 47 sec. and thus created a new record. The previous best time was 4 hrs. 56 min.

Three other men finished within that time, namely, Mr. A. E. Harmer, last year's winner, 4 hrs. 35 min. 30 sec.; Mr. W. Carpenter, 4 hrs. 41 min.; and Mr. R. G. Engert, this time, 4 hrs. 45 min.

Three times in the race Mr. Harmer broke his skates, the last time when within 100 yards of the Aquarium, Brighton, the finishing point, and he raced in on one foot.

Several of the men finished exhausted. Among them was Mr. W. A. Moore. He had travelled all night from Netheravon, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, to compete, and had nine falls, and broke his skates twice.

ATAVISTIC CHILD.

GIRL KEPT IN BARRED COT IN INFIRMARY.

The Willenden Board of Guardians have appealed to the Minister of Health to remove from their care a girl, aged three years and a half, whose presence, they say, is injurious to the other children.

The girl is an example of atavism—a return to the primitive state. In her habits she is like an animal, although she is pretty and the picture of health.

She prowls round her cot like a wild creature, and no matter what material she is dressed in or covered with she succeeds in tearing it to pieces. In torn garments alone she costs the guardians 21 a week.

She is clothed in the strongest material that can be obtained—material that not even a man can tear, but she has gnawed through it.

A member of the board says it is sad to see the child clothed in sackcloth, and kept in a barred cot with someone on guard, but there is no alternative so long as she is in the infirmary.

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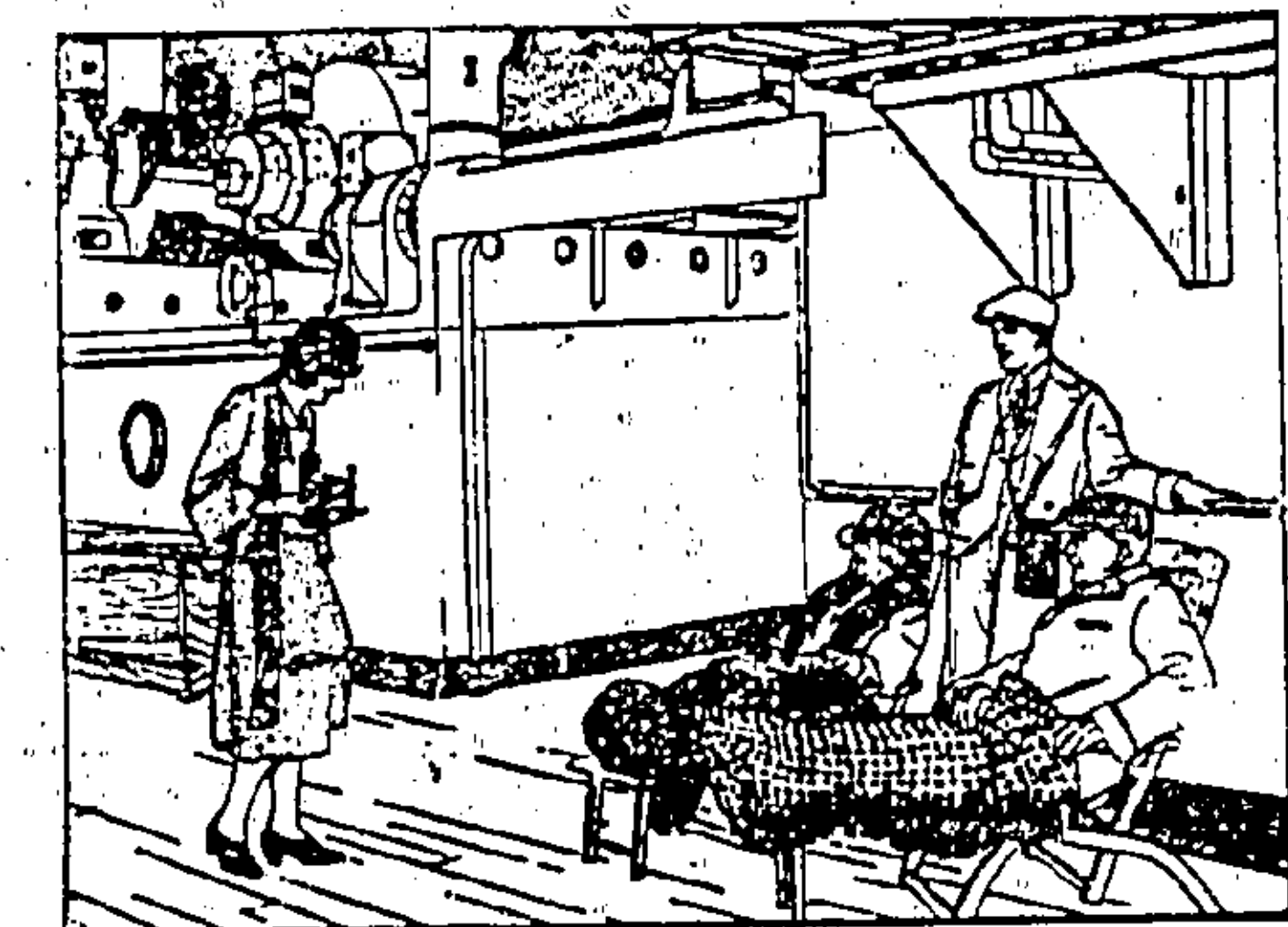
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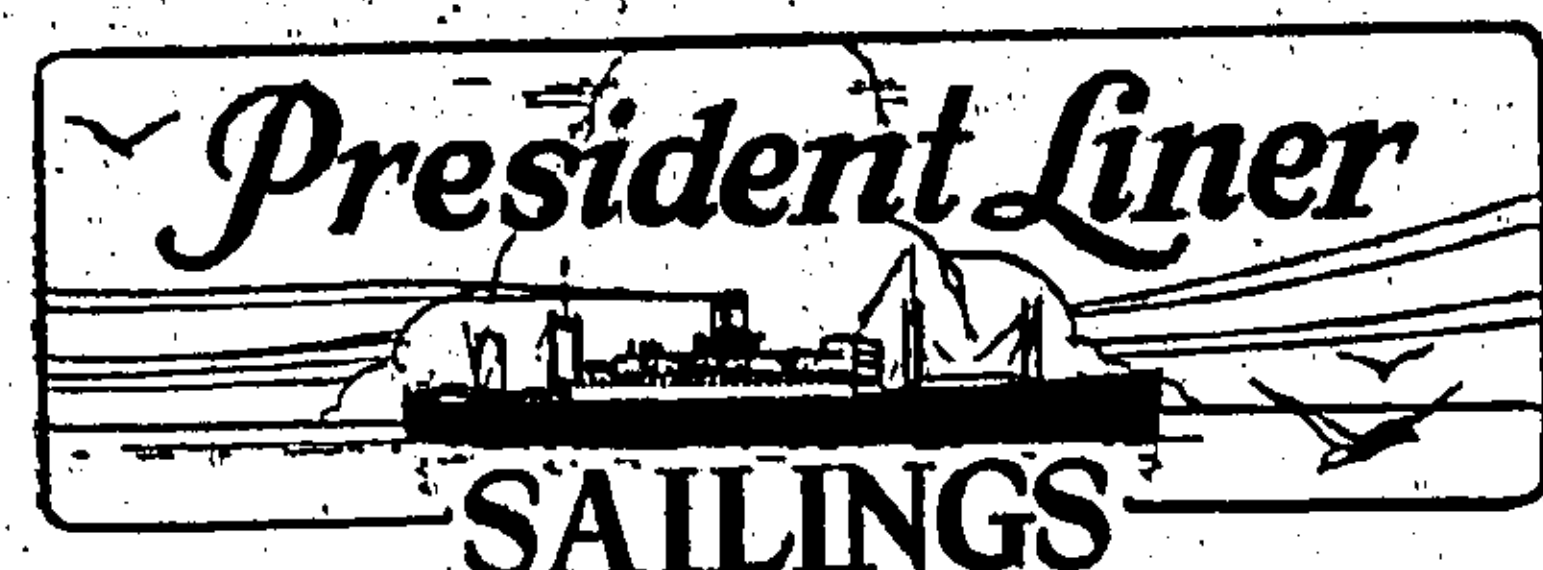
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Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Dec. 2, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Jan. 27, 8 a.m.
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Pres. McKinley ... Nov. 6th, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Dec. 4th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Nov. 19th, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison ... Dec. 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce ... Dec. 18th, 6 p.m.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Oct. 25th.

Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer...	29.95	29.97	29.95
Temperature...	81	69	81
Humidity...	83	83	40
Wind...	ESE	Calm	W
Force...	2	0	2
Weather...	B	B	B
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 24th: 81.

Lowest open-air Temperature, 25th: 69.

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 26th to Nov. 1st, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fr.	26	h. m.	6 43	h. m.	6 53
Sat.	27	h. m.	7 57	h. m.	7 43
Sun.	28	h. m.	8 19	h. m.	7 17
Mon.	29	h. m.	8 45	h. m.	6 50
Tues.	30	h. m.	9 32	h. m.	6 37
Wed.	31	h. m.	10 27	h. m.	6 33
Thur.	1	h. m.	11 31	h. m.	6 28

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THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

STRAW VOTES FOR HOOVER.

THE "ROME AND RUM" SLOGAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13th. With barely three weeks remaining until the hour when the next President of the United States is to be decided, political observers agree that the general trend seems to indicate the almost inevitable election of Herbert Hoover.

All of the so-called straw votes point in that direction. In the poll of the Literary Digest more than 2,000,000 votes have been received so far from all parts of the country. Hoover has received 62 per cent. of these to date and Smith 38 per cent.

Another poll, taken among the editors of 1,000 daily papers of every political faith by the Editor and Publisher, a newspaper trade journal in New York, foreshadows a landslide victory for the former Secretary of Commerce. The prediction in this case is for an electoral college vote of three to one and a general balloting of 16,000,000 to 12,000,000 for the Republican.

Whirlwind Finish.

Both of the candidates are now in the midst of a whirlwind finish to their campaigns. Hoover invades Massachusetts on Monday with a bid for the support of New England where the Democratic sentiment is strong.

Smith is just now winding up his invasion of the South which for the first time shows signs of deserting the old-time solid Democratic allegiance.

The political campaign has not been distinguished by so many bitter personalities as formerly but the twin issues of "Rome and Rum" continue to be those which are being used most effectively against Al Smith. The Republicans are now stressing the tariff and immigration restriction as the two main props of that prosperity which they insist can only be maintained by the election of Hoover.

The prosperity argument is undoubtedly hurting Smith whose enemies are emphasizing pitilessly the contention that a change in administrations at this juncture would seriously undermine business conditions.

To Speak in New York.

Both Hoover and Smith will end their campaigns in New York City. The former will address a monster meeting in Madison Square Garden on October 22nd, and the latter will deliver his final address in the same arena on November 3rd.

The attitude of the old La Follette progressives worries some of the Republicans. Senator Norris of Nebraska, now the recognized leader of these forces is openly assailing Hoover as a "friend of the water power trust." The Senator is expected to advocate shortly the election of Al Smith and the Democrats believe that such a development will assure them of the vote of the Northwest, including Nebraska, Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It is admitted that this would be a formidable loss to the Hoover cause although not necessarily fatal.

The Republicans are confident that they will break up the solid South by winning in North Carolina and in Virginia, while the Democrats are equally confident that they will carry such ancient Republican strongholds as New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The conservative authorities insist that in a campaign which is of such an unprecedented character, with the religious and prohibition issues breaking up party lines, nobody can foresee the outcome. The same authorities say that whoever wins will do so by a narrow margin.

How Hoover Helped Japan and California.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14th. How Mr. Hoover unostentatiously converted California into one of Japan's sources of supply for rice a few years ago, is now being recalled by his supporters as a campaign argument in the Republican nominee's behalf, especially regarding his ability to handle farm relief. Since the business deal mentioned recently, a communication has been written to the editor of the New York Times giving details of the incident.

Some idea of Mr. Hoover's ability to solve difficult marketing problems is the letter, "may be gleaned from a rather dramatic incident which took place in California six years ago. It was discovered that rice could be raised successfully in many of the Northern counties of the state, whereupon hundreds of people went into the

business and the Rice Growers Association eventually was formed to facilitate marketing.

"This worked out satisfactorily until 1923 when there was a surplus crop of 34,000 tons for which no market existed. Several hundred rice growers faced ruin unless the surplus could be disposed of at a fair price within a reasonably short time.

"Mr. Ralph Merritt, manager of the Association appealed to Secretary Hoover at Washington. Mr. Hoover cabled to Mr. Campbell, the commercial attaché at Tokyo, to meet them in San Francisco as the secretary knew there had been a short-rice crop in Japan that year.

"Mr. Merritt, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hoover met in Sacramento a few weeks later, and their conference disclosed that the desired market was Japan. Japan seldom raises enough rice for its own consumption, usually buying from Siam and French Indo-China although Siamese rice, being flinty, does not suit the Japanese taste. California rice pleased the Japanese much better.

"The final result was the moving of California's surplus without trouble at prices satisfactory both to the American growers and the Japanese consumers. Mr. Hoover's initiative had ended a crisis."

U.S. Troops in China.

Boston, Oct. 15th. The Government of the United States is entirely within its rights in using its marine forces to protect American lives and property in foreign countries, Mr. Herbert Hoover declared in a political speech here to-night. He mentioned no names but it was taken his statement was in reply to criticism of the Administration's use of marines in China and Nicaragua.

Mr. Hoover also favoured expansion of the merchant marine, but said merchant ships should be privately owned and operated for the sake of general efficiency.

Tariff Reduction Opposed.

Taking the offensive to-day and striking out in a manner hitherto unprecedented in his campaign, Mr. Herbert Hoover, standard-bearer for the Republican party, in the course of a speech delivered here, assailed the Democratic tariff formula bluntly, without however mentioning the name of Governor Smith.

Mr. Hoover declared the adjustment of import duties, which had been suggested by the Democrats in order to bring about "effective competition" meant "reduction of the tariff, a depression in American wages and farm prices, and the flooding of the country with foreign goods." He maintained, would affect all classes of the people. He praised the establishing of a Tariff Commission (as proposed by Governor Smith) as a "valuable aid to the Government," but averred that the United States would never delegate tariff authority to a Commission, whether such Commission be bi-partisan or non-partisan, and said that "the people had the right to express themselves at the polls on so vital a question."

Mr. Hoover said that the best Tariff Commission that could be set up would be Congress itself, and said that those desirous of tariff changes would prefer to leave revision of the ancillary tariff question in the hands of the Republican party.

War Debts.

The Republican aspirant for the White House expressed himself as being in favour of making loans to foreign countries, but declared that he was against cancellation of war debts. He averred that his policy would be to pay off the war debts. He averred that his policy would be to pay off the war debts. He averred that his policy would be to pay off the war debts.

Betting Is Light.

New York, Oct. 15th. Betting in connection with the coming Presidential election is the lightest in years. The odds so far have been heavily in favour of Mr. Hoover, but they vary in different parts of the country. A few wagers in New York favour Governor Smith to win at 3 to 1.

CHARITY RAFFLES.

POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

A stir has been caused in Aberdeen by the action of the Scottish National League against betting and gambling in connection with raffles and draws at a fair, which raised over £10,000 for the joint hospitals scheme.

A circular issued by the League states that letters have been forwarded to the Lord Advocate of Scotland and the Procurator Fiscal of Aberdeen directing attention to press comment about innumerable raffles, and stating the Home Secretary's statement in July that public lotteries are definitely illegal.

If action is to be taken the task of the authorities will be onerous. Four hundred stall holders will be involved, including some of the most distinguished people in the country, and at least one person of royal blood.

FUEL PROBLEMS.

COAL, GAS, AND ELECTRICITY.

DISCUSSIONS AT WORLD CONGRESS.

At one of the Sessions of the World Fuel Congress, Dr. Margaret Fishenden stated that at present about 15 per cent. of the coal mined throughout the world, or some 180,000,000 tons annually, is consumed in its raw state for domestic purposes, and defined the principal object of the section as being to discuss the extent to which this household coal can be replaced economically and efficiently by other sources of energy. These must of necessity be in the main derived from natural carbonaceous deposits, and the most important are the products of the carbonization or distillation of coal, particularly coal gas and gas coke, and electricity generated from coal. She estimated that the world consumption in each of these industries is about 5 per cent. of the total for all purposes.

In general the cost of manufactured gas on a thermal basis is much higher than that of coal, and the cost of electricity much higher than that of gas, but electrical appliances usually give relatively high efficiencies in use and solid fuel appliances relatively low ones. The success with which prepared fuels or electricity can compete with raw coal depends as much upon the manner of their use as upon their inherent characteristics, and thus there is considerable difficulty in deciding upon the relative efficiencies which should be assigned to different fuels, except in specified circumstances. Some broad general conclusions are, however, possible, and she gave the following mean estimates for the working percentage efficiencies for various types of appliances:—For central heating, coal and coke 50, oil 60, gas 75, and electricity 85; for stoves with flues, coal 50, coke 55, anthracite 60, gas 75; for standard stoves, oil, gas, and electricity all 100; and for open fires, coal 20, coke 25, gas 45, and electricity 75.

Cost Of Electric Heating.

With electricity at 1d. a unit and gas at 10d. a therm she estimated that direct electric heating costs 1.3 to 1.7 times as much as gas fires, and electric stoves 2.3 times as much as gas stoves or 2.2 times as much as gas stoves with flues. For the continuous warming of rooms, whether by central heating installations or by individual stoves or fires, or for the heating of water, solid fuel owing to its relatively low initial cost, on a thermal basis is usually much cheaper than gas and gas much cheaper than electricity. For intermittent heating, however, the position of solid fuel may be reversed, and even in centralized systems the flexibility and automatic control possible with gas or electricity tend to reduce the discrepancies in running costs. For cooking, gas or electricity at normal prices costs little or no more in up-to-date appliances than solid fuel.

It does not follow that the fuel which costs the consumer least for any purpose will entail a minimum initial consumption of coal. If the thermal efficiency of the production of gas from coal is taken as 50 per cent. and that of the generation of electricity as 20 per cent. at the best, then, provided that gas appliances are not less than twice, and electrical appliances not less than five times, as efficient as their coal-fired counterparts, no waste of fuel will be entailed by this adoption. For equal heat production with this condition: for intermittent use its position is still better. When it is used in stoves or central systems, though its efficiency is only about 1.5 times that of solid fuel, the lessened output allowed by greater flexibility and superior control may still prevent any increase in effective coal consumption as compared with the direct use of raw coal.

Of the nine papers submitted to the pulverized fuel section, only one was of British origin, that by Mr. F. H. Rosenkrantz, who drew attention to the gradual tendency to eliminate the dryer as a unit of the plant for preparing powdered fuel and to substitute an air-swept mill if at all possible, the air supply being heated and preferably tapped off from the combustion-air supply. The application of pulverized fuel has influenced the design of steam generators, and whereas formerly such fuel was applied to existing units, boilers and furnaces, are now designed to suit the conditions of firing with powdered fuel. The authors of several papers prefer the bin and feeder system to the direct-fired system, as being more economical for large installations. With the increasing tendency to arrange for the grinding mills to be placed in close association with the boilers, it seems probable that the pump conveying system will give way to screw conveyors.

(Continued on next Column).

GERMAN AIRCRAFT INNOVATION.

ENGINES AND PASSENGERS IN THE WINGS.

Messrs. Junkers are constructing at Dessau a new monoplane, J.33, in which engines and passenger accommodation are to be built into the wings.

J.33 is to have a wing span of over 50 metres and a wing thickness near the fuselage of about 2.5 metres. This space, previously used only for fuel tanks, is to be taken over, in addition to the fore part of the fuselage, for passenger cabins. The four 800-1,000 h.p. engines are to be completely enclosed in the wings, except for the propellers, and will thus be accessible during flight. There are to be seats for two pilots, with a small navigating cabin, in front. J.33 is being built for land work at first, and will later be adapted for descents on water.

The second German "giant" aircraft now under construction, the flying-boat being built by the Dornier firm, on Lake Constance, does not embody any striking new principle, but is, in the main, to be an enlargement of the familiar Dornier type. D.O.10, therefore, is to resemble its smaller predecessors, but will have 12 300 h.p. engines, mounted in pairs above the wings, a wing span of 173ft., and is to carry in the fuselage a crew of nine and 50 or 60 passengers.

ENGLISH VILLAGE 2,200 YEARS OLD.

PREHISTORIC HUTS FOUND IN CORNWALL.

A prehistoric village, which is probably the most remarkable in Great Britain, has just yielded new treasures to the antiquarian. Chrysauster, three miles from Penzance, hidden by brambles on the lonely moor, and visited only by those with the antiquarian instinct, is being studied by Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the Archaeological Department of the British Museum, aided by women of culture who are wielding the pick and shovel in their enthusiasm. The village is at least 2,200 years old.

"Remains of huts which have been discovered," said Mr. Kendrick, "have opened a new book in archaeology. The whole area of Chrysauster is honeycombed with huts, and if it were excavated, cleared of brambles, and properly enclosed, it would be a memorial unequalled in size. I believe that the town owed its origin to the early tin trade, for in some of the huts were found tin slime and white sand used for working tin."

Little pottery has been discovered, but what has been found dates from the third century before Christ.

Elimination Of Ash From Fuel.

The evil effect of ash in eroding furnaces has been largely eliminated by the use of the fin-tube wall, but the erosion of fans, air-heaters, economizers, ducts, etc., remains a difficulty. The logical step seems to be the elimination of the ash in the fuel as supplied by the colliery, and if clean supplies cannot be secured from the collieries direct there is the possibility of power stations. In America electrical precipitators, have been installed, with excellent results, to eliminate the dust nuisance from the stacks of power stations. This particular form of nuisance is likely to be experienced to a much greater extent in this country, where dirtier coals are commonly used, and where, owing to the greater humidity of the atmosphere, the dust falls to the ground within a comparatively short distance of the power station.

In his paper on powdered fuel in metallurgical work, Mr. W. O. Renkin (U.S.A.) pointed out that unless the coal has been thoroughly dried it is useless to grind it very finely, since the particles agglomerate on injection into the furnace or in the feeding mechanism, and hence burn as coarse particles. This point is particularly important in metallurgical work, especially in the melting of malleable iron. It seems probable that oil-fired open hearth steel plants will change over to firing with pulverized coal, fuel consumptions of 400lb. of coal per ton of steel having been attained. The application of pulverized fuel furnaces to puddling and bushelling is also likely to extend.

In the only paper on the utilization of powdered fuel in marine practice, Lieut. Comdr. Brooks expressed the opinion that this application will increase rapidly, although it is rather too early to say with confidence that it has proved an unqualified success. In marine service the ball mill is the most satisfactory grinding unit. Tramp iron does not affect the working of the mill, since it only adds to the grinding charge.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "DIOLED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 25th October.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

25th October, 1928. [6899]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CANARA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by 28th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 21st Oct., 1928. [6888]

Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 23rd OCTOBER, 1928.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. All Claims must be submitted to the Underigned before Thursday, the 1st November, 1928, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 29th October, 1928. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. L. LESDOS, Agent. Hong Kong, 23rd Oct., 1928. [6892]

NORDBEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "SAARBUECKEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained. All Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on the 29th of October, 1928. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for Counter-signature. MELBOURNE & CO., Agents. Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen. Hong Kong, 23rd Oct., 1928. [6890]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928-1929.

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 23	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Feb. 23	Feb. 26	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 9
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 26
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 30	May 2	May 10
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 8	May 11	May 14	May 16	May 24
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 22	May 25	May 28	May 30	June 7
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 21

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

FOR CHRISTMAS & THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS
"EMPERESS OF FRANCE"

Leaves Hong Kong November 28th, due to arrive Vancouver December 15th, in sample time to enable passengers destined to Canadian or United States ports to reach home for Christmas. For passengers destined to Europe, connection may be made with the s.s. "Montroyal" from St. John, December 21st, reaching Liverpool December 28th.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Oct. 30	Nov. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 2
Nov. 20	Nov. 22	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC"
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS"

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES

2120, 2112, 2110, 2102, 2083; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

6240, 6242 VIA JAPAN AND SINGAPORE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

KORU MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Nov.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.

HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 17th Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU (Calla Zamboanga) Wednesday, 21st Nov.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 8th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Moji direct) ... Monday, 29th Oct.

KAMU MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

KOTORI MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

+ Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 8th November, at Noon.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574, YORK BUILDING, CRANER ROAD.

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

GOOD IMPORTS, BUT LOW THROUGH FREIGHTS.

The general cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were not very high. The local imports showed an improvement but through freights were less than the previous day. Sixteen arrivals and fifteen departures were shown of which four arrivals and seven departures were British.

Twelve vessels discharged 11,000 tons of general merchandise for this port of which 2,320 tons were contributed by three British vessels. The two best returns were from the s.s. *Menado Maru* from Haiphong and Shanghai with 1,770 tons of general cargo, and the s.s. *Harold* (Norwegian) from Kongsberg with 1,730 tons of limestone.

Through freights carried by eight vessels amounted to 5,120 tons and three British vessels contributed 1,137 tons. The best carrier was the s.s. *La Plata Maru* (Japanese) from Kobe with 2,237 tons of general freight; while the s.s. *Tea* (British) carried 8,000 casks of cement.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	7
Japanese	3	4
Norwegian	3	0
Chinese	3	2
Danish	1	0
French	1	0
American	1	1
Dutch	0	1
Total	16	15

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Hai Ning (British) from Foochow and Swatow with 400 tons of general cargo.

Svaning (British) arrived from Taingtau and Swatow with 780 tons of general cargo and 737 tons of through cargo.

Tran (British) from Hoihow with 1,353 tons of general cargo and 6,000 casks of cement for other ports.

Kwong Sang (British) arrived from Canton with 400 tons of through cargo.

Erie (American) arrived from Canton—ballast.

Song Bo (French) arrived from Haiphong and Taku with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

Sale (Norwegian) arrived from Singapore and Hoihow with a cargo of firewood for Hong Kong and 133 heads of pigs.

Harold (Norwegian) arrived from Bangkok and Kongsberg with 1,770 tons of rice and general cargo.

Marly (Norwegian) arrived from Taiwan with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

Chile (Danish) arrived from Vladivostok and Shanghai with 1,500 tons of through cargo.

Menado Maru (Japanese) arrived from Haiphong and Pakhoi with 1,730 tons of limestone and 6 tons of resin for through ports.

Kishu Maru (Japanese) arrived from Keelung and Swatow with 700 tons of coal and 148 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong, and 202 tons for other ports.

La Plata Maru (Japanese) arrived from Kobe with 193 tons of general cargo and 2,237 tons for other ports.

Siu Ning (Chinese) arrived from Macao with 35 tons of general cargo.

Tai-shun (Chinese) arrived from Canton with 1 case of electric globes, for Hong Kong and 23 tons of general cargo for other ports.

Pao Tye (Chinese) arrived from Kwong Chow with 300 tons of general cargo and 265 head of pigs.

(Continued on next Column).

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President McKinley, Nov. 5th.

Australian-oriental Line.

Taiping, Nov. 6th.

Changste, Dec. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Mobile, to-morrow.

City of Perth, Oct. 30th.

City of Chester, Nov. 24th.

City of Lahore, Dec. 10th.

City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.

City of Bedford, January 4th.

Ben Line.

Benue, to-morrow.

Blue Funnel Line.

Pyrrhus, to-day.

Tulthylus, to-morrow.

Patroclus, October 31st.

Ducalton, November 3rd.

Cydonia, November 4th.

Ision, November 6th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Meneaus, Nov. 13th.

Hector, Nov. 14th.

Tijuan, Nov. 20th.

Helenus, Nov. 24th.

Tyndareus, Nov. 25th.

Aphelion, Nov. 27th.

Antenor, Nov. 29th.

Glaucon, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 6th.

Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.

Dardanus, Dec. 14th.

Aeneas, Dec. 17th.

Protesilaus, Dec. 18th.

Thesus, Dec. 25th.

Atreus, Dec. 26th.

Lycyon, January 10th.

Sarpedon, January 10th.

Tydeus, January 20th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Tilawa, Oct. 30th.

Taktica, Nov. 1st.

Takada, Nov. 6th.

Talamba, Nov. 25th.

Santhia, Dec. 25th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Asia, Oct. 29th.

Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.

Dowdell & Co.

Equilino, Nov. 8th.

Kinnale, Nov. 13th.

Romolo, Dec. 6th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Taft, to-day.

President Adams, Nov. 3rd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Malaga, Oct. 28th.

Africa, Nov. 4th.

Stam, Dec. 2nd.

Danmark, Dec. 20th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, Nov. 2nd.

Tanda, Nov. 6th.

St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.

Glen Line.

Glenbeg, to-morrow.

Glenapp, Oct. 31st.

Pembroke, Nov. 12th.

Gleniffer, Nov. 25th.

Carmarthenshire, Dec. 12th.

Hamburg-America Linie and

Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Ruhr, Oct. 28th.

Ermland, Oct. 30th.

Niederrhein, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Oldenburg, Dec. 21st.

Saarland, Dec. 21st.

Emil Kirdorf, January 4th.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The master of a cargo boat was before Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for causing obstruction by mooring alongside the Yaumati Slipway. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he went there to load cargo. A fine of \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour was imposed.

Lying Inshore.

Eight masters of junks were also summoned for lying within the low water mark after the prohibited hours. All defendants pleaded guilty and each was fined \$10.

No Licence.

A junk master at Tai O was summoned for failing to take out a license for his boat. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he did not know of the regulation. A fine of \$6.50 representing twice the amount of the license fee was imposed.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Nine vessels brought 1,882 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Java-China-Japan Lijn

Tjibara, Oct. 29th.
Tjibara, Nov. 2nd.
Tjibara, Nov. 5th.
Tjibara, Nov. 12th.
Tjibara, Nov. 19th.
Tjibara, Nov. 26th.
Tjibara, Dec. 3rd.

Messageries Maritimes.

General Metzinger, Nov. 6th.
Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.
Paul Leont, Nov. 20th.
Chenoucaux, Nov. 21st.
Portheas, Dec. 5th.
Athos II, Dec. 19th.
D'Artagnan, January 2nd.
Sphinx, January 16th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru, to-day.
Kamo Maru, Oct. 29th.
Murotan Maru, Oct. 26th.
Sado Maru, Oct. 29th.
Panama Maru, Oct. 31st.
Himalaya Maru, Nov. 8th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Giesse, Nov. 4th.
Pala, Nov. 11th.
Gobben, Nov. 18th.
Henscheid, Dec. 15th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Khiva, to-day.
Mirzapore, Nov. 1st.
Kashmir, Nov. 2nd.
Malwa, Nov. 9th.
Macedonia, Nov. 10th.
Kidderpore, Nov. 13th.
Naldora, Nov. 23rd.
Mantua, Dec. 7th.
Mantua, Dec. 21st.
Mantua, Dec. 21st.
Kashgar, January 18th.

Prince Line.

Chinese

